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By W. A. Hemphill & Co.

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OUR HEROIC SOUTHERN DEAD.

[BY PROF. FLETCHER J. COWART.]
Harp of the Southland, though thy strings are broken,
And silence decks thee with her cypress wreath,
Yet give to me one low funeral token,
A wail for the brave hearts now stilled in death.

How can we see the fall of silence settle
O'er names whose lustre should ever be bright?
The heroes stricken in the storm of battle,
Struggling for home, for kindred and the right.
O'er their deeds in deathless song and story
Be cherished always with a mournful pride;
Let unborn millions swell the strain of
How hard they struggled, and how nobly died.

JOSHUA HILL'S HONESTY.

Pays the Taxes on His District Property like a Man—Will Mr. Collector Cook Publish a List of the Congressmen and other Officials who are in Arrears for District Taxes?

[Correspondence N. Y. Sun.]
WASHINGTON, September 7.—I clip the following extract from a late number of the Republican. It may be of some interest to your readers in Georgia just at this time:

"The collector is now engaged in making a list for publication of the property in arrears. Among the notable events of yesterday was the payment by Messrs. Dickson & Patterson of the sum of \$8,000 of taxes for special improvements due by the Hon. Joshua Hill, Senator from Georgia. The senator evidently thinks that the capital will remain where it is, and that his property investments are good."

Senator Hill's friends called him "poor but honest Joshua." He formerly represented Georgia in the United States Senate. In private no man more deplored the loss of money and tearing up things generally. But his friends were surprised to see honest Joshua rise in his seat and vote yes whenever the Boss wanted a few millions to improve around government and other property.

It came out recently, and entirely by accident, that Senator Hill owned a seven-acre corner lot of ground containing about 100,000 square feet, bounded north of Foster Street, where Bill Stewart and other patriots live, and own real estate, and extending south down Connecticut avenue, opposite where the new British Legation is building, and where Judge Satterfield, the prince of the "real estate pool," promised to build a castle that would "quite take the place out of Bill Stewart's." To describe the boundaries of this lot, property, one would have to be well up in trigonometry and to have a good knowledge of the "real estate pool." It is only just to Mr. Hill, however, to say that he purchased this old-shaped lot of ground several years ago of George W. Riggs, the banker, very cheap. Indeed it was before Boss Shepherd's rascally rule—before the "real estate pool" was invented.

That part of Washington was a wild at the time, and no one thought of going there to build houses, much less palaces. Two years ago the real estate pool men got possession of nearly all the land in that locality. P. street circle was laid out in all its magnificence, and the ring began improving that property with a lavish hand, all at the expense of our generous friend Uncle Sam. Of course the property became desirable, and increased in value in proportion to the expenditures made around it.

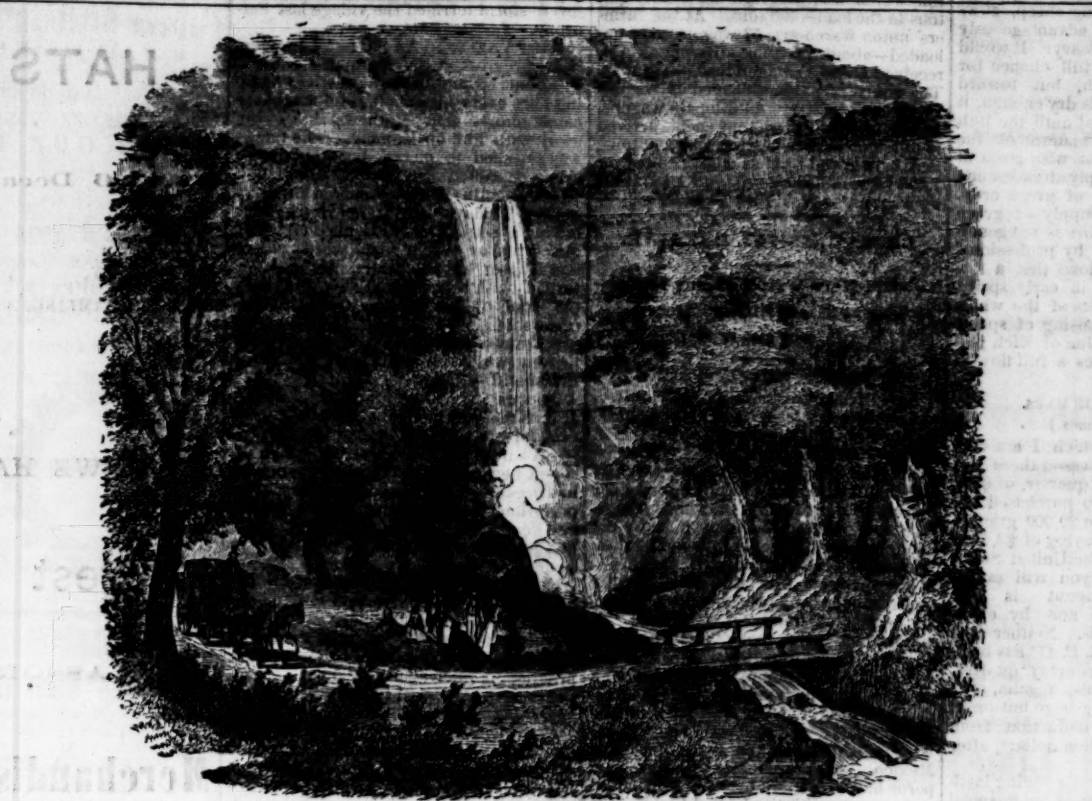
Just before Jay Cook's panic broke on the country, and that very lively gentleman, Hallett Kilbourne, had inflated his real estate balloon to its utmost strain, Mr. Hill could have sold his seven-acre lot for 50 cents a square foot, but he would only sell in lots at \$1.25 a square foot, and to customers who would build houses on a grand scale, "becoming the neighborhood." Nobody in Washington wanted to buy real estate now, and I don't believe honest Joshua could even get a nibble. So things go—property down and taxes up. Now I venture to assert here that if Boss Shepherd had been in power, and his henchman, Little Lewis Clephane, had remained collector, nothing would have been heard of the delinquent congressional tax-payers. When Clephane was kicked out, Cook, a colored man of unquestioned capacity and integrity, was appointed to his place. I am happy to say that he is after these nabob delinquents, as he calls them, who may have supposed they had settled their accounts with their votes and their influence in Congress. Let us hope that Mr. Collector Cook will continue in the good work until all these gentlemen are convinced of the error of their ways, and made to hand over the hard cash. Senator Edwards sent in his check a few days ago, but attached to it was the following protest: "Paid under protest for illegality." "Well," said Cook, "considering that the senator from Vermont compromised with vandals, as he called them, got off as light as he did, and left poor folks to shoulder the load, I think he might have paid up without protesting."

By all means, Mr. Collector Cook, go for that honest mine, Bill Stewart next. He is reported to be delinquent in taxes and special improvements more than fifteen thousand dollars. And let the public have that list of nabobs, as you call them, who are in arrears. We may by that means find out to what extent various distinguished statesmen and high officials have dabbled in corner lots since the ring of grand rascals was formed. The Sun is in search of just such knowledge. Mr. Cook, as you can dispense for the benefit of the great American public.

COLUMBIA.

\$3,000 Reward for Mail Robbers.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]
ST. LOUIS, Mo., September 12.—Postmaster General Jewell advertises through the papers here to-day, a reward of five thousand dollars for the arrest of the parties who committed what is known as the Gad's Hill robbery in this state on 21st of January last, and \$5,000 reward for the arrest of robbers of the San Antonio stage in Texas in April last.



TOCCOA FALLS, NORTH GEORGIA.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

Republican Denial of Outrages in that State—The Notorious Kiels.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]
MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 12.—Ex-United States Attorney J. A. Mims and Ex-Congressman Buckley have written letters, and United States Deputy Marshal Randolph, Probate Judge Ely and City Clerk Hughes unite in publishing a card denying stories of lawlessness and terrorism, which have been constructed north for political effect. All of these gentlemen are republicans.

CAROLINA'S CONVENTIONS.

Adjournment of the Tax Union—Much Jaw in the Radical Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]
COLUMBIA, September 12.—The tax union convention adjourned at a late hour last night. If the republicans make decent nominations it is understood that the conservatives will sustain them. The executive committee is authorized to call the tax union together again if deemed necessary.

THE WHITE LEAGUERS.

And Other Matters in New Orleans.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]
NEW ORLEANS, September 12.—The residence of Mrs. Southland, last week was burglariously entered and seven thousand dollars in stock bonds stolen. James Baptist, a thief, has been arrested and sixty-five hundred dollars worth of the property has been recovered. This morning the Metropolitan police seized six cases containing one hundred and forty-four muskets on board the steamship City of Dallas. They were entered upon the ship's manifest as bill of hardware. Ten police are guarding them on the levee. The affair has created but little excitement.

Stagnation in Business.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]
NEW YORK, September 12.—Owing to the pressure of the times, many bricklayers, hod carriers and helpers in Jersey City, Bergen, Hudson City, and Hoboken during the past week have been abandoning the eight hour rule, and to-day it is announced that all are working ten hours a day without asking increased wages. Builders say this will result in decided improvement in their business. The employees of the Reading railroad here and along the line of road will next week be put on half time, working two weeks out of the month at eight hours a day, on account of general stagnation of trade.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

The Municipal Executive Committee Ward Nominations Killed.

The Programme as Agreed Upon.

A Lengthy and Lively Session.

The new executive committee met last evening, pursuant to call, at the Recorder's court room. About eight o'clock, the meeting was called to order, and Mr. J. A. Anderson made temporary chairman, with Mr. T. L. Wells as Secretary.

The question was sprung whether in view of the action of council on Friday night, Messrs. W. H. Jernigan and C. K. Maddox could be submitted as delegates from the third ward. After some discussion, it was decided that they be received.

THE ORGANIZATION.

Mr. W. T. Goldsmith moved that the roll of delegates be called with a view to permanent organization. Adopted.

The following delegates were found present: First Ward—J. T. Pendleton, J. A. Anderson, John Thomas, J. F. Morris, J. T. Eichberg.

Second Ward—J. H. Franklin, T. L. Wells, T. P. Westmoreland, J. Welsh, Walter B. Brown.

Third Ward—Z. H. Smith, C. K. Maddox, Greene Middleton, T. A. Morris.

Fourth Ward—J. W. Renfro, B. E. Crane, Sander Dr. Maddox, and C. K. Maddox.

Fifth Ward—W. H. White, A. N. Hunt, W. H. Holcombe, J. W. English, W. T. Goldsmith.

Messrs. W. H. Jernigan, of the third ward, and T. Burke, of the fourth ward, came in a little later.

On motion, the meeting went into an election for permanent officers by ballot. A number of names were suggested for president, but all declined running except Mr. Sidney Dill. Colonel Westmoreland allowed his name to be used, but stated that he was not a candidate. Upon the vote being counted, it stood: Dill, 12; Westmoreland, 8.

On motion of Colonel Westmoreland, the election was made unanimous. Mr. Dill was elected to the chair by a committee of three. He returned thanks briefly for the honor conferred. He alluded to the commercial prosperity and growth of Atlanta, its future, and its enterprises. He thought the committee had an important duty, and hoped they would be fearless in the discharge of it.

Major Benjamin E. Crane moved that Mr. L. C. Wells be elected permanent secretary by acclamation. Carried.

On motion of Major Benjamin E. Crane, Col. F. P. Westmoreland was unanimously elected vice-president.

Mr. J. W. English moved that the chair appoint a committee of five to prepare business for the committee, one to be from each ward.

Mr. Anderson thought that with the difference of opinion probably existing among the delegates on the municipal nominations, the appointment of a sub-committee would delay business, as they would probably differ materially among themselves. He opposed the motion.

Major E. Crane advocated the appointment of a sub-committee, as he thought it would save time.

The chair put Mr. English's motion, and it was lost.

Mr. J. W. English offered a series of resolutions regarding the manner of the nomination of all the candidates for municipal officers.

Capt. John Thomas opposed them on several grounds, which he stated.

Pending the discussion, Mr. J. T. Pendleton offered a second series of resolutions as a substitute of those offered by Mr. English.

Mr. C. K. Maddox moved that the substitute be taken up and voted on section by section.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, In the approaching nomination for democratic candidates for mayor, aldermen and councilmen for the city at large, (being the first of these officers under the working of the new city charter,) many questions of importance are likely to arise, requiring for their just determination the prescribing of fair and positive rules by some authorized body for the conduct of said nomination; and

Whereas, The democracy of the city have, for the purposes of the present canvass, delegated the requisite authority to this body; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the central executive committee of the democratic party of the city of Atlanta,

First. That polls be opened at the usual voting places in the five wards of the city at 7 o'clock A. M., on the 10th day of October proximo, and be kept open until 6 o'clock P. M., of that day, for the purpose of receiving votes for democratic candidates for mayor, aldermen and councilmen.

Mr. English moved to amend by striking out "the usual voting places in the five wards of the city," and substituting the words "City Hall."

This amendment was lost.

Major Crane moved to amend by striking out "the 10th day of October," and inserting "the 4th day of October." This amendment was withdrawn.

The first section was then adopted without change.

Second. That every white democrat twenty-one years old and upwards, shall be permitted to vote in the ward where he resides, and in no other ward. Adopted.

That every voter shall be permitted to vote for one candidate for mayor, three candidates for aldermen at large and two candidates for councilmen in the ward in which the voter resides, and for no other candidates for councilmen.

Mr. T. P. Westmoreland moved to amend by striking out "two candidates for councilmen," and inserting "ten candidates for councilmen."

Upon this the yeas and nays were taken. The amendment was carried by a vote of 12 to 7.

The section as amended was adopted.

Fourth. The nomination shall be conducted by three managers in each ward, assisted by three or more clerks, said managers and clerks to be appointed by the president of the ward democratic clubs, each for his ward. Adopted.

Fifth. That the ballots shall be numbered and tally sheets kept as required by law at municipal elections, and no votes shall be counted unless properly numbered and registered. Adopted.

Sixth. That the managers in each ward shall proceed to count the votes immediately after the closing of the polls, and keep tally sheets of the result of the count as at elections, and at 8 o'clock A. M., on Monday following the nomination the managers from the various wards, or a majority of them, shall meet at the city hall and consolidate the votes cast in the various wards and report the result to the central executive committee. Adopted.

Seventh. That the candidate for mayor receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared the nominee of the democratic party for mayor. The candidate for aldermen at large receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared the nominee of the democratic party for the three years term, the next highest for the two years term and the third highest for the one year term.

Colonel Thomas moved to amend by striking out the words "the candidate receiving the highest number of votes," and requiring each candidate to specify the particular term for which he is running. The amendment was lost. The section was adopted.

Eighth. That the candidate for councilman receiving the highest number of votes in his ward shall be declared the nominee of the democratic party for the two year term, and the next highest for the one year term.

Major Crane moved to amend by striking out "his ward" and inserting "the city."

The amendment was adopted.

Ninth. That all contests resulting from a tie vote or other cause, will be determined by the central executive committee by a new election between the candidates contesting in case of a tie, and in case of other contests in such manner as to secure harmony in the party and promote the interests of the city. Adopted.

Tenth. That all democrats are earnestly urged to participate in the nomination, and thus assist in the selection of competent and trustworthy candidates.

Those with him only wanted a fair election. The delegates from the first ward, as they had been instructed by their club, voted solidly in favor of ward nominations. Several of the speakers tried to create the impression that there was an aristocracy here endeavoring to control the nominations by not permitting the wards to select their own candidates. The attempt, however, failed through, and the ward nominations were killed by a vote of 15 to 7.

Mr. English introduced the following: Resolved, That all the managers be sworn to conduct the nomination fairly and honestly in all respects, and no others be allowed in the room.

Adopted.

Mr. James A. Anderson introduced the following: Resolved, That this committee will heartily support the nomination of the democratic party for municipal offices, and use their utmost to secure their election.

Adopted.

Mr. Westmoreland moved that the entire committee meet in the recorder's room on Monday, the 12th of October, at 9 o'clock A. M., to receive the consolidated vote.

Adopted.

The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

A SENSIBLE GENERAL.

Sherman Thinks the States can Manage Without Troops—Where the Forces are.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The uneasiness reported to exist in some sections of the southern states, is at present a subject of considerable discussion in army circles here. Gen. Sherman in a conversation, expressed the opinion that it would be far better to leave the preserving of order under the direction of the civil authorities of these states and employ the army merely as subsidiary. He says in time of peace and under the laws as they now stand, the army can do nothing. The army he says can arrest, but can neither try a criminal nor punish him after his arrest, he must be turned over to the civil authorities, and if it should happen that the trial, which would have to be by a jury, was before a jury of persons sympathizing with the movement which prompted the act of the party accused, it would be folly to expect punishment. The only condition of things under which the army could arrest, try, and punish would be the declaration of martial law in the disturbed localities. The general was under the impression, however, that congress had deprived the president of that power, and that being so he could not see how effective work could be done if the population here in opposition to the cause of the troubles broke out into armed forces. The necessity of the case would soon bring the remedy. Congress could be convened and grant the necessary money, men and material. The general does not anticipate any acts of hostility towards the army. If the people were disposed to this he would be fully to expect punishment. It is doubtful whether they could maintain the defensive. Nothing more is anticipated, however, than the employment of troops in making arrests. At this date the whole cavalry of the army is in the Indian country or on the Mexican frontier. The artillery, numbering a trifle over 3,000 men, is on the seaboard garrisoning the principal forts. Of the twenty-five regiments of infantry, eight are in the south, distributed as follows: The second in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee; the third in the department of the Gulf; the tenth in Texas; the 11th in Texas and Indian country; the 16th in Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Arkansas; the 18th in South Carolina and Georgia; the 24th in Texas, and the 25th in Texas and the Indian country. The aggregate of this force is about five thousand men. The general of the army is now making such disposition of this force as to secure the most efficient service in making arrests if necessary. The strongest force will be concentrated in the sections in which the civil authorities are less disposed to enforce the laws and preserve order. Gen. Sherman, who the governor of Texas and others have shown a disposition to punish the offenders, few troops will be stationed there, as the general is an ardent believer in the effectiveness of peace candidates, and an honest jury for civil disturbances in time of peace, holding to military, however, only as a deterrent resort.

CATOOZA SPRINGS.

Visitors to Our State Fair—John H. James.

(Sparta Times and Planter.)
CATOOZA SPRINGS, GA., Aug. 24, 1874.

Among the guests at Catooza are Col. Warren and family, of Savannah, Col. Marion and family, of Charleston, all of whom has a beautiful and accomplished daughter along. Mrs. Keene and five daughters, of New Orleans—the happy family, and we might add the fine looking family. She has two married besides these five, in consequence of a daughter, and a happier, more pleasant family, we never met. Also, Mr. Bridger and his beautiful wife, of Charleston, formerly Miss Gussie Mitchell, of Atlanta, whom we knew when she was the reigning belle of the Gate City. Among the gentlemen were, Capt. Hack, of Augusta, than whom a clever and more high toned gentleman were never met, and who added much to the life and enjoyment of the company, and several others who we haven't the space to mention. Miss Mattie Seward, of Thomasville, was there, who we were proud to meet and who is as intelligent and lively young lady as we know. As we had been from home some time we made our stay short, and on Thursday we got back to Atlanta where we spent part of the day, and accepted a kind invitation of Col. Clarke, of THE CONSTITUTION, to take a ride behind his dashing bay out to the FAIR GROUNDS.

where we had never been. We found Mayor Spencer out there and everything as busy as bees, beautifying the grounds &c. It is really a prettier place than we expected to see, and Macon may look well to her fair reputation, for Atlanta is going at it to succeed, and they will have, when the grounds are complete, a beautiful and systematically arranged ground which will do her much credit; but as we want to speak of this subject in our future and as our space is limited, we will pass on. We met on the street during our stay,

JOHN H. JAMES, who told us he was a candidate for governor, or would be, at the next election. Well, as to that, we would say, Georgia would at least have nothing to fear in having him for governor. We know him to be honest, clever, christian gentleman. There are men who have had better advantages in earlier life, but with equal advantages have risen as high. We have met him several times and personally he will not fail to impress one favorably with his gentlemanly unassuming manners. As to his candidacy, that is in the future, too far yet. Of course we want the best man, a safe, sound, democrat, and will be for the man nominated. We found in Atlanta a considerable feeling in his favor, and that among the best people, and we will say this much, we had rather have him than some of the distinguished politicians who propose to offer. For instance, our third term general.

Upson County Nomination.

THOMASTON, GA., Sept. 11, 1874.
Editors Constitution: Your willingness to publish the results of the nominations, induces me to send you the result of the primary election held in Upson county on the 3rd inst., for a representative in the lower house of the legislature. The candidates were Judge James Trice and Owen C. Sharnan. After a hotly contested race, the latter nominated by 25 majority.

Mr. Sharnan has long been a citizen of our county and is fully identified with the interests of the people, has ever been opposed to excessive taxation and has pledged himself to vote for the constitutional amendment.

DEMOCRAT.

The Bolton Strike.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]
LONDON, September 12.—The strike at Bolton, embraces 24 mills which employ 1300 hands, and 48 mills employing 2000 hands continue operations. Subscriptions for the strikers have been opened by trades unions throughout the manufacturing districts.

Brutality to Children.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]
READING, PA., September 12.—The charges of cruel treatment of the children at Walmesford orphan home are to be investigated by the trustees. The superintendent admits that the boys were punished by cutting the ends of his fingers with a knife.

General Ryan's Will.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]
WASHINGTON, September 12.—The will of the Cuban general, Ryan, who was killed among the Virginians captives by the Spaniards, leaves an estate of \$150,000 for his kinsmen in Arkansas. Gen. Ryan was a gay, airy man, but those who knew him best loved him best.

A Degenerate Son.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]
NEW YORK, September 12.—Julius Mendelsson, who claimed that the great composer of that name was his father, and who was yesterday found guilty of forgery, took arsenic in the toombs this morning and died about 9 o'clock.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—For the south Atlantic and Gulf states stationary barometer and temperature, easterly winds and generally clear weather.

Fire in St. Paul.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]
ST. PAUL, MINN., September 12.—The fire on Thursday night destroyed the Greenleaf block, and two adjoining buildings. Loss \$25,000.

Persons directing letters or express packages should give the number and the street stating whether it is east, west, north or south, as the streets are divided in the center and run both ways—example, 33 east Peters.

NOTHING BUT LEAVES.
Nothing but leaves; the spirit grieves
Over a wasted life;
Sin committed while conscience slept
Promises made but never kept,
Harmed, battle and strife,
Nothing but leaves.
Nothing but leaves; no garnered sheaves
Of life's fair ripening grain;
Words, idle words, for earnest deeds;
We sow our seeds—of tares and weeds;
We reap with toil and pain
Nothing but leaves.
Nothing but leaves; memory weaves
No veil to screen the past;
As we retrace our weary way,
Counting each lost and mispent day,
We sadly find at last
Nothing but leaves.
And shall we meet the Master so,
Bearing our withered leaves?
The Savior looks for perfect fruit—
We stand before him humbled, mute;
Waiting the word he breathes—
"Nothing but leaves."

HISTORIC SPOTS.

Trouble in Posting an Old Couple.

On the train the other day were a very comely old man and a very innocent old lady. They had passed away five-sixths of their lives hidden away behind the hills of Vermont, and were going to western Michigan on a visit to see their son. After a little skirmishing around the old gentleman pitched into me about the "crops," "sile," and when I found how innocent he was I gave him all the information I could. At all once, as he rode along, the wife caught his arm and exclaimed:

"Look out, Samuel, or you'll be forgetting that place where they fit!"

The old man explained. He said that a young man who came down from Canada with them told him to look out for the battlefield of Braddock's defeat as soon as he left Detroit.

I was going to reply that the young man was an infernal liar, but the old lady seemed to have set her heart on seeing the spot, and the old man was so anxious that I couldn't bear to disappoint them. When we got down into the woods I pointed out the "battlefield," and they put their heads out of the windows and took in the scene.

"Think of it, Hanner!" exclaimed the old man, as he drew in his head; "think of them Indians creeping through their woods and shooting Mr. Braddock down dead!"

"My soul!" replied the old lady, seemingly overcome at the idea, and she kept her eyes on the woods until I thought she would twist her neck off.

We got along all right for about five miles more, and then the old man wanted to know if we weren't down pretty near the spot where Tecumseh fell.

"Where?" I yelled, and he said that the same young man had informed him that the railroad ran close to the identical spot where the great Indian warrior fell and slept.

"It'll be a powerful favor to me," said Samuel if you'll point out the spot," urged the old lady, placing her hand on my arm.

How could I go back on what that brazen young man had said? The old folks had made up their minds to see the spot, and if I didn't show it to them they might worry for weeks, and they might think the young man had lied, or that I wasn't posted in the historic spots of my own state. Look! forgive me, but a mile further on I pointed out a hill and said:

"Behold the last resting place of the great Tecumseh!"

"Think of it, Hanner—just think of it!" exclaimed the old man, "right there is where they got him!"

"Mercy! but it don't seem possible," she ejaculated, and she had to get out her snuff box before she could recover from the shock.

The old gentleman said he had a particular interest in seeing the spot, because he knew the man who killed Tecumseh—used to live right by him.

"He must have been an awful Injun!" broke in the old lady, "for the young man said he didn't die till they had cut off his head, and feet, and hands, and blowed the body up with a barrel of gun powder."

I wanted to get away after that, fearing that something worse was coming, but she insisted upon my taking a pinch of snuff, and so I kept my seat. We were just beyond Brighton, when the old man came at me like a steamboat, with:

"Now, then, how far is it to the spot where they found the babies in the woods?"

I wanted to get out of it, but how could I? That young man had deliberately lied to those nice old folks, and I hadn't the moral courage to tell them so, and thus had to make a list of myself. It's awful to deceive any one, especially a good old man, and a fat and motherly old lady, on their way to the tomb.

"That's—yes—that's the spot!" I said, as we came to a dark place of woods.

"Think of that Hanner!" he said, his head out of the window; "think of them babies being found in there!"

"Yes, it was fearful," she replied; "seems as if I could almost see them stumbling about in there now!"

There was another historic spot of which the young man had told them, but they had forgotten it, and I was never more thankful. They kept quiet until the brakeman yelled out, "Lansing," and then the old man bobbed up and exclaimed:

"Lansing—Lansing—why, here's where they hung Tom Collins, ain't it?"

He explained that Tom Collins, a Chicago desperado, had murdered eleven old women and drank their blood for his liver complaint, and after being hunted for miles and miles had at length been captured at Lansing, cut to pieces by the infuriated populace, and then left hanging to a tree.

I had to point out the tree. It was a tree near the depot, and the tail of a kite had lodged in its branches.

"There's what they hung him, Hanner!" said the old man, stretching his neck.

"And there's some of his shirt left yet!" exclaimed the old lady, and as I backed out of the car the good old man was remarking that he was going to ask the train boy if he didn't have the pamphlet life of Tom Collins, so that they could get further particulars.—"M. Quad," in Detroit Free Press.

Another Trenton Prisoner.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]
MEMPHIS, September 12.—A person charged with implication in the Trenton affair has been brought here by a special guard to be examined by the United States commissioner.

Yellow Fever.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]
PENSACOLA, September 12.—Surgeon John B. Ackley died of yellow fever at the Pensacola navy yard yesterday.

FARM AND GRANGE.

T. N. Allen, master of the Missouri state grange, the most active grange manager in the west, is out strongly in favor of the incorporation of each grange.

The cash sales of the grange co-operative store at Los Angeles, Cal., amounted to over \$10,000 the first month. They act as middlemen for all farmers, both buying and selling. A new paper mill is to be started, the capital to be furnished by the grangers, and the water power donated by the city.

FEEDING VALUE OF RYE.

The Maryland Farmer says: The use of growing rye for feeding sheep, cows and calves, may be very advantageously availed of when it is necessary. It would be well to give the crop full chance for fall and winter growth, but toward spring, when the ground is dry enough, it may be moderately grazed until the 10th or 15th of April. The manure of the stock, if fed to any extent with grain at the same time, would amply atone for any diminution of the mass of green crop.

The value of an early supply of green food for stock of every sort is generally appreciated, except by professional graziers. They well know that a few weeks of green feeding in early spring tells largely on the profits of the whole year's grazing. In the raising of spring lambs especially, the value of such pasturages to give the ewes a full flow of milk will be apparent.

HOW THE GRANGE PAYS.

[Cincinnati Times.]
In the grange with which I am connected, during the past season there was an actual saving, in one quarter, of \$120 to the few farmers who purchased implements. Now take the 20,000 granges and we have a total saving of \$2,400,000 to the farmers of the United States in three months. But you will say at once that this amount is not saved every quarter, nor by every grange, nor do I say it is. Neither does it cost the amount "D. L. P. C." has mentioned to run the granges every quarter. The cost of charters, seals, regalia, etc., is never imposed on the grange but once. This would require a deduction from his figures of over a million dollars, after the first quarter.

We not only consider it a paying institution to us on account of its financial benefits, but we, as a class, have begun to consider the social influence of the organization. We cannot deny that we are far behind the city in regard to social life, for we have never had the opportunity of mingling together, and educating ourselves in that sphere. Thus it has not only proved itself to be a safe for our pockets, but also a storehouse for our minds.

LIQUID MANURE.

The roots of plants take food from the soil in a liquid form. In a dry time there may be plenty of food in the form of crude manure within the reach of the roots, and yet the plant suffers because the food is not in condition to be used. All have observed how plants suffer in extreme dry weather. If we furnish liquid manure it is in just the condition to be taken up by the roots immediately, and the hungry plant gets a good meal at once. There is danger in the use of liquid manure, as there is in the use of all very good things. If too strong, or too frequently applied, the tender roots are injured, and the plant, in fact, we suppose, gets dyspepsia, gout, and other diseases resulting from too rich food in large quantities. To make guano water, a good plan is to have a barrel in some secluded place, throw in a piece of guano and fill up with water. After standing a day, use the water as wanted, and as it gets low, fill up with water, occasionally throwing in a handful of guano. Guano dissolves slowly, and by this plan none will be wasted. Those who keep fowls or pigeons can make a good liquid manure by putting a shovelful of the bird manure in the barrel instead of the guano. If you use guano water fresh, never put more than a small tablespoonful of guano in a gallon of water.

THE PROFITS OF COTTON RAISING.

A cotton planter, formerly a Chicago man, writes from Vicksburg, Mississippi, urging northern and western men to engage in cotton planting, showing, as an inducement, the enormous profits the business is capable of yielding when conducted by northern men, upon northern economy and principles, with capital of their own. After reciting, for purposes of comparison, the old methods of farming in use before the war, which are now still more indifferently perpetuated, he gives the results of northern methods of farming applied to cotton-raising in this wise: Corn and cotton were formerly both planted in drills, and a great superfluity of seed being used, the process of thinning both crops to a stand was slow and tedious. The corn was usually cut out to two feet in the drill, rows six feet apart; the cotton one and a half to two feet in the drill, rows six feet apart. Both corn and cotton can be planted in check, four feet each way, or three by four, with perfect success. They can then be cultivated with the improved farming implements of the west. The buggy plow can be used in both crops alike until the cotton has branched so as to forbid its further use; and then the sweep—the only important labor-saving implement in cotton culture, except the double scraper, used before the war—can be used until the cultivation of the crop is finished—about the middle of July. The bush-like shape of the cotton so shades the ground that weeds grow only in the middle of the rows, after the cotton has attained a height of two feet; so that our sweep, running once in the "middle," would go over ten acres a day and keep it clean. It may be readily seen by that the use of the same implements used in cultivating corn crops in Illinois, with strong teams, would enable one man to cultivate at least twice as much cotton and corn as under the old system, which to-day is far more imperfect than it was before the war.

CALIFORNIA FARMING.

A California farm has lately been rented for five years at an annual rental of \$40,000. The farms consists of 20,000 acres, stocked with 1,900 herd of cattle, 100 horses, 50 mules, 1,500 hogs, which, with crops, cost the lessee the sum of \$14,250; adding rental makes the transaction foot up \$114,250. This was only a farm—all arable land—while they have sheep ranges in that wonderful country of 100,000 acres, with flocks of 60,000 to 100,000 head. Single farmers boast of crops of 50,000 to 120,000 bushels of wheat, and some of enough to load a thousand ships. Cattle-raising was once a large interest, but is going down. Vineyards are attracting more attention each year. As an instance of the scale on which the Californian does whatever he undertakes, there are vineyards of 90,000 vines in bearing and many of 100 acres in extent, and companies which have 500 acres.

The dairy interest is also growing in

SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

NORCROSS.—The residence of Mr. R. J. Gregg was consumed by fire on last Tuesday. It is supposed it caught from a lamp left burning in the servants' room.

A large number of persons were baptized at Winter's chapel on Sunday. The negro church at Doraville was burned last week.—Gwinnett county farmers say that they will have better crops this year than any since the war.—Advance.

LUMPKIN.—Mr. H. H. Mansfield died on Sunday morning. He was once a representative from Stewart county.—The farmer boys now employ their spare time in the festive game of base-ball.—A very severe storm terrified the village last Saturday.—Independent.

FORT VALLEY.—An interesting revival is in progress at the Methodist church. Some scamp makes a practice of killing hogs every night. It is impossible to catch him.—Dr. Mathews' horse ran away with him on Monday. The buggy was smashed to pieces, but the doctor safely deposited on a friendly sand bank.

A shooting affray occurred at Perry on last Friday. Mr. D. B. Houser was having a settlement with his employer, Mr. Bruno, when some words passed and Houser left the store. He soon returned with a pistol and shot Mr. B. in the roof of his mouth. He fired two other shots, but they failed to take effect. Mr. Bruno is badly wounded. Houser fled but was captured in the country by the sheriff.—Mirror.

TOCOYA CITY.—An infant child of Mr. J. J. Krieser, while left alone fell into the fire and was badly burned that died. Visitors are fast deserting the falls. A new cotton warehouse is going up in Toccoya.—Mr. Daniel Mosely recently performed the wonderful feat of killing two deer with one rifle ball. This is the first instance of the kind ever known in Georgia.—North Georgia Herald.

COLUMBUS.—A pound for captured hogs has recently been established. Cotton in Muscogee is doing finely. The worms and caterpillars have not injured it much.—The river improvements are progressing finely.—41,000 bales of cotton were shipped this year against 58,108 last year.—Enquirer-Sun.

COVINGTON.—A lively fight came off at the depot on Saturday night. A white man got into a quarrel with a negro and cut him very severely.—The negro George Sims, who now lies in jail awaiting sentence of death, is quite jolly. He hopes his attorneys may yet save him. If they fail he wants his colored friends to come and turn over the jail and let him out.—The military fever has broken out in Covington. A company is to be organized at once.—The S. M. F. college has just opened, and Covington is all alive with pretty girls.—Enterprise.

GAINESVILLE.—A chinquapin picking contest is the latest excitement.—It is hard to get anything to eat just now. Matrimonial prospects are fine and still improving.—The young folks had a delightful soiree at the hotel last night. The Baptists of Gainesville are to have a grand excursion on the 19th.—Eagle.

WAYNESBORO.—The heaviest storm of the season passed over the village on Tuesday night.—Base ball amuses everybody now. On yesterday the Athletics defeated the Osceolas in a fine game.—The citizens who spent the summer at various resorts are rapidly returning and everything is assuming a more lively appearance.—Expositor.

DALTON.—On last Friday night the grandest ball ever given in Dalton came off. The belles were out in force, and all passed off nicely.—The crops all along the Western and Atlantic railroad are good, and do not seem to be at all injured by the drought.—Business is becoming lively and money is as common as dirt. North Georgia Citizen.

Last Hours of Parepa-Rosa.

[Lucy Hooper in Philadelphia Press.]
I have recently heard some touching details connected with the last hours of the beloved and lamented Parepa-Rosa. She was in unusual health and spirits during the days that immediately preceded her death, and, one day, she not only rehearsed the whole of "Lohengrin," but also entertained some company in the evening. That night her child was born—dead. On learning the fact of the death of this child, expected and long desired in, she seemed to turn to the poor mother's brain; she became delirious, wildly accusing herself of having caused the death of the child by imprudent and over-exertion, and in that state she continued till her death. Her husband is sadly broken down both in health and spirits by his great loss, and though now engaged in forming an English opera troupe to travel during the coming season through the leading cities of Great Britain, he is said to be totally indifferent and spiritless, possessing hardly a shadow of his old business energy and artistic enthusiasm. How well I remember the grand farewell performance of the Parepa-Rosa troupe in New York; the crowded house, the overwhelming enthusiasm, the scarcely concealed emotion of the sweet and lovable and womanly prima donna, and the agitated farewell speech of Carl Rosa himself: "God willing," he cried, "we will soon be with you again." But God was not willing, for the other half of that impetuous "we" will never return to us any more.

Not a Plato.

[Detroit Free Press.]
"Can't find nothing to do but loaf around the wharves and gallop up and down the alleys, eh?" remarked his honor as a young man named Miller, charged with vagrancy, was rushed out.

"I'm a stranger in this town—dead-broke and nobody to borrow of," replied the prisoner.

"I can't help it that you are dead-broke," said the court; "I'd be glad if everybody owned a silver mine and two coach-dogs. The officer says you have been wandering aimlessly around, sleeping on bales of hay, taking free lunches, and making no effort to amass a fortune. You don't seem to have any aim—any ambition."

"Yes I have," replied the prisoner. "Where is it, sir—where is it?" asked his honor, leaning forward. "Did you ever hear of Cicero taking free lunches? Did you ever hear that Plato gambled through the alleys of Athens? Tell me, sir, did you ever hear any one say that Demosthenes slept under a coalshed or on a bale of hay? If you wanted to be a Plato there would be fire in your eye; your hair would have an intellectual cut; you'd step into a clean shirt and you'd hire a mowing machine to pare those finger nails. Sir, you would have got to go up for four months."

An English Strike.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]
LONDON, Sept. 12.—The great strike of cotton operatives, at Bolton, which was announced on Thursday, has commenced.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, &c.

SILVEY, DOUGHERTY & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods,
HATS AND NOTIONS,
4 and 6 Decatur, and 5 and 7 Line Streets
JOHN SILVEY,
DAVID DOUGHERTY,
JOHN R. GRAMLING.
ATLANTA, GA.

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK THE
Largest and Most Complete
ASSORTMENT OF GENERAL
Merchandise, Hats, Notions, &c., &c.

We have ever offered to the trade, and respectfully solicit an examination and comparison of prices. We want

EVERY MERCHANT
WHO VISITS OUR MARKET THIS SEASON, TO
Call and See Us!

Orders CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY filled and satisfaction guaranteed in
STYLES AND PRICES.

Respectfully,
SILVEY, DOUGHERTY & CO.
FFF, FF AND FAMILY FLOUR.

J. A. STEWART. H. D. AUSTIN. E. L. WINNIE.

STEWART MILLS!

STEWART, AUSTIN & CO.,
Corner of Marietta and Simpson Streets
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Our Mr. Stewart, in 1822, assisted in building a small "tub mill," on his father's spring branch, in Robertson county, Tennessee; and after completion he was charge of it as miller, and ground for the public.

A few years later, he learned from his father, who was a mill-wright, a practical knowledge of the construction of mills then in use.

He has since had long and varied experience as mill-wright and mill-owner. For some years past, he has been adding to, and perfecting machinery, for the manufacture of his FFF, FF and Family brands of flour.

The FFF is a pure and beautiful—STRICTLY FANCY.

The FF is a choice flour of good sample which approximates very nearly a NUTRITIVE VALUE, the well-known "GRAHAM FLOUR."

The FAMILY, is of fair sample, and rich in gluten and phosphates.

The FF and Family, impart largely to the brain a healthy and vigorous action, highly favorable to a solution of the present political and social problems.

LAND AGENCY.

TEXAS LAND AGENCY!
HAVING spent part of the last three years in Texas, and having been repeatedly solicited by parties owning and controlling large tracts of land in that State, I have determined, after thoroughly investigating the whole subject matter, to open a LAND AGENCY to some eligible point in the

LONE STAR STATE
at an early date. With seven years' experience in the REAL ESTATE BUSINESS in all of its details in Georgia, the business will not be new. Parties owning or controlling lands in Texas can for the present address me at Rome, Ga. My partner and myself propose to give our attention exclusively to the business in all its details. Bring and conduct suits of ejectment, re-establish titles, sell and convey lands and pay taxes. Best of references given. Correspondence earnestly solicited. Address JOHN T. BURNS & CO. Rome, Ga. feb-47

UNDERTAKERS.
CHAS. BOHNEFELD,
Metallic Burial Cases, Caskets, AND COFFINS,
of all sizes and descriptions.
Also Agents for TAYLOR'S CONSERVATIVE. Respective orders received at any hour, both day and night. No. 15 Give's Opera House, corner Market and Forsyth streets.

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GRANGERS.

Thrilling Speeches
man and Gen.

JOHNSTONVILLE, N. Sept.

Editors Constitution, September, 1874, witnessed by the citizenship of Monroe, and of Pike county, on the occasion of about one hundred in the grove of Col. Swan, being the Johnstonville granges, at the instigation of the occasion.

Everything conspiring to cause one of interest. The sun shed its beneficent effulgence, and the near, those belonging to gray-headed sires, the middle-aged, the young, the youths, at an early hour came in every conceivable manner, in vehicles and on foot.

ONE THING had collected, partly man, but chiefly to see son, and take round.

The large crowd erected for the occasion of wisdom as they the distinguished speaker, Maj. R. O. Banks, to order, and Capt. T. of Liberty Hill (G. president. After brief grammae of the day,

COLONEL H. of Bibb, as the first foreible, earnest, and an hour and a quarter the condition of our war; their manly efforts build up their broken guided they had been the infatuation of cotton to the utter crops. They had tried it was still a delusion urged them to make taining; to diversify, gal and industrious return to their and walk in their footsteps blessed them would our honest toil. Ring generation to a idle dream of seeking grating west; we fathers, improve your them lovely and by their acting when Georgia shall be decentralized—the peers—and be worthy of the empire. He paid a glowing

FAIR DAUGHTER

how, amid the darkest hour of our want and poverty themselves, true to the next speaker.

GENERAL of DeKalb, the patriot, and how he gave the outlines of effort. He told of oratorical display, words of truth and of argument was from the first step directly in the line of husbandry; what and the grand road to achieve. If we and to the order, bound us for near broken, and we iron grasp of money. Already the money, it is given that i, offered, of of the north inter have done), to the proceeds of w to be nabobs and this time comes for made. The light a zon, and if in twen this grand revolution will have accomp children. He urged that great reforms, a day, that proper the part of the P and the cotton gro culminate in success had spoken for a this line of policy, suspended for dispo as ready. The lar the tables, which under the viands s Ample arrangement ner well served, and the crowd attested the efforts on the p and caterers to ser ter which the crow the conclusion of a convincing argum can hardly be qu himself to the qu ment of cotton whic he demon isatorily would t son growers of the rangement already agent of the Dir William M. L agent at Savannah it sold in Savanna may prefer, or dr fourths of its full of interest, not ex annum, which of after the rate of h paid for the last no reason why ou around by New Y untold charges and to hug the delusio bosoms, and think better. We had a grand dinner, ths ally to the stock Union," the only d door to success.

After the concl patrons subscribed the general was w Both speeches marked attention any confident of prop any appointment. They are worthy as as Georgians we n Politics were no Monroe we are h Our crops are m ering the August d skies are brighte lity. I a

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GRANGERS' FEAST.
Thrilling Speeches by Col. Har-
man and Gen. Colquitt.
JOHNSTONVILLE, MONROE, CO., GA.,
September 8, 1874.
Editors Constitution: The eighth day
of September, 1874, will long be remem-
bered by the citizens of the upper por-
tion of Pike county, on which occasion a con-
vocation of about one thousand souls as-
sembled in the grove near the residence
of Col. Swan, being equidistant between
the Johnstonville and Liberty Hill
granges, at the instance of which the fes-
tivities of the occasion were gotten up.
Everything conspired to make the oc-
casion one of interest to the participants.
The sun shed its beneficent smiles in all
its fulgences, and the people, far and
near, those belonging to the grange, the
middle-aged, the young man, the bloom-
ing lass, the youths, children and dandies,
at an early hour commenced pouring in,
in every conceivable way, mode and man-
ner, in vehicles and on foot, and by 10
o'clock about
ONE THOUSAND
had collected, partly to regale the inner
man, but chiefly to enjoy a feast of rea-
son, and take counsel together.
The large crowd repaired to the stand
erected for the occasion to hear the words
of wisdom as they fell from the lips of
the distinguished speaker.
Maj. R. O. Banks called the meeting
to order, and Capt. T. B. Williams, mas-
ter of Liberty Hill Grange, was called to
preside. After briefly stating the pro-
gramme of the day, introduced
COLONEL HARDEMAN,
of Bibb, as the first speaker, who in a
forcible, earnest, and eloquent speech of
an hour and a quarter in length, depicted
the condition of our people, since the
war; their many efforts to regain and
build up their broken fortunes; how mis-
guided they had been, and how delusive
the infatuation of raising large crops of
cotton to the utter neglect of the grain
crops. They had tried it a decade, and
it was still a delusion—a fallacy. He
urged them to make their farms self-suf-
ficing; to diversify their crops; be fru-
gal and industrious as was their fathers;
return to their ancient landmarks, and
walk in their footsteps, and the God that
blessed them would bless us and reward
our honest toil. He appealed to the ris-
ing generation to go to work, dispel the
idle dream of seeking fortunes by emi-
grating west; we owned the land of our
fathers, improve it; build up and
beautify your homesteads; make
them lovely and attractive, and
by their acting hasten the hour
when Georgia shall stand redeemed and
disenthralled—the noblest of her com-
peers—and be worthy to bear the appella-
tion of the empire state of the south.
He paid a glowing tribute to the
FAIR DAUGHTERS OF GEORGIA;
how, amid the desolation of war in the
darkest hour of our country's history, in
want and poverty, they were true to
themselves, true to the cause, and were
true to-day.
The next speaker was
GENERAL COLQUITT,
of DeKalb, the patriot hero and christian
citizen; and how can I, in a brief space,
give the outlines even of such an able
effort? He told us he came to make no
oratorical display, but to speak forth the
words of truth and soberness. His line
of argument was somewhat different
from the first speaker. He spoke more
directly in the interest of the patrons of
husbandry; what had been accomplished,
and the grand results it was destined yet
to achieve. If we were true to ourselves
and to the order, the fetters that have
bound us for nearly a century would be
broken, and we would be freed from the
iron grasp of mounted rings and monop-
olies. Already the cry was, there was no
money, it is given as a plea for the price
that is offered for cotton. The shysters
of the north intend, if they can, (as they
have done,) to control our cotton, from
the proceeds of which they have grown to
be nabobs and millionaires, and the time
has come for a manly effort to be made.
The light already glides the horizon,
and if in twenty years, or fifty years,
this grand revolution can be effected, we
will have accomplished much for our
children. He urged them to be patient,
that great reforms were not achieved in
a day, that proper and vigilant efforts on
the part of the Patrons of Husbandry
and the cotton growers generally would
culminate in success. After the general
had spoken for an hour and a half on
this line of policy, he was requested to
suspend for dinner, which was announced
as ready. The large crowd proceeded to
the tables, which were literally groaning
under the viands spread in rich profusion.
Ample arrangements were made, the din-
ner well served, and by its demotion the
crowd attested their appreciation of the
efforts on the part of the contributors
and caterers to serve the inner man. Af-
ter which the crowd reassembled to hear
the conclusion of the speech, which for
convincing argument, style, and pathos
can hardly be excelled. He confined
himself to the question of direct ship-
ment of cotton to European markets,
which he demonstrated clearly and sat-
isfactorily would save millions to the cot-
ton growers of the south. By the ar-
rangement already effected our cotton
can be shipped direct to Europe to the
agent of the Direct Trade Union, Mr.
William M. Lawton, through the
agent at Savannah. You can either order
it sold in Savannah or in Europe, as you
may prefer, or draw two-thirds or three-
fourths of its full value, at a cheap rate
of interest, not exceeding 7 per cent per
annum, which ought to satisfy any one
after the rate of interest which has been
paid for the last few years. There was
no reason why our cotton should travel
around by New York to be subjected to
untold charges and stealage. It was folly
to lug the delusive phantom hope to our
bosoms, and think it would ever be any
better. We had a part to perform in the
grand drama, that was to subscribe lib-
erally to the stock of the "Direct Trade
Union," the only key that shall open the
door to success.
After the conclusion of his speech the
patrons subscribed liberally, and I think
the general was well satisfied.
Both speeches were listened to with
marked attention throughout, and I am
confident our people would gladly confer
any appointment upon them in their gift.
They are worthy and well qualified, and
as Georgians we are proud of them.
Politics were not mentioned, yet in old
Monroe we are hopeful.
Our crops are moderately good consid-
ering the August drought, and withal the
skies are brightening. Excuse my pro-
lixity.
I am, respectfully,
A. J. PHINAZEE.

The Latest Scandal About Albert Edward.
From the New York Graphic.
The Prince of Wales owns nearly a
million of money. But it must not be
supposed that his favorites are enriched
by his generosity. The prince, although
on pleasure bent, has a frugal mind. It
is probable that one of his lady friends
cost him something handsome. The
story is that he gave her £10,000 a year.
She is now living in a very humble way,
probably at a rate of £300 a year. When
her establishment was broken up and sold
by her creditors there was a great rush of
purchasers, and competition for certain
articles in the house was lively. The
three principal creditors of the prince
are the Duke of Sutherland; Mr. Poole,
the tailor, and Mr. Lawson, the principal
proprietor of the Daily Telegraph. The
prince had about a million of pounds
saved up for him when he attained his
majority. He has ever since had an in-
come of about £850,000 a year. His wife
is not extravagant. But now he is in
debt to the tune of £250,000 or £1,000,-
000, and it is a great mystery where the
money has gone to. In about twelve
years he has managed to spend more
than three and a quarter millions
sterling, or nearly seventeen millions of
dollars. He is anxious to get out of
debt—or at least his creditors want their
money. He applied to the government
for assistance, but they refused to do
anything. He has renewed his applica-
tion to the present government, and the
matter is under consideration. One of
the pleas he makes is that much of the
money was spent in discharging duties
that belonged to the Queen. There is
something in this; but then if it be so
the Queen should pay it and not the people.
The Queen, I am told, has occasionally
given considerable sums to the prince.
Just before the marriage of the Duke of
Edinburgh some of the creditors of that
young gentleman (who is also in debt)
pressed for their money, and threatened
to make a row about it if they were not
paid. The Queen came to the rescue,
and paid £15,000 out of her own purse to
satisfy these claims.
At the next session of Parliament a bill
of some kind will be introduced for the
relief of the Prince of Wales. Most
probably it will consist of a vote of money
and an authorization for the capitaliza-
tion of the revenues of the Duchy of
Cornwall for a certain number of years.
These revenues amount to about £60,000
a year. A capitalist would do well to
pay £300,000 down and take the revenues
for ten years. By these means the money
to pay the debts of the Prince might
be raised, but he would, in the meantime
be deprived of half his income.
There has been a ridiculous story float-
ing about town for a few days to the
effect that now that the Princess of
Wales has gone back to Denmark with
her father she will remain there, and
that, tired of the continued infidelities of
her husband, a quiet separation will be
effected. I cannot think there is any
foundation for the report.
After the Confession—A Story of two
Boys.
(From the Burlington Hawkeye.)
There is a man living on Fifth street
who is a good man, endeavoring to train
up his children in the way they should
go, and as his flock is numerous and
two of them are boys, he has anything
but a secure in this training business.
Only a day or two ago, the elder of
these male olive branches, who has lived
about fourteen wicked years, enticed his
younger brother who has only ten
years experience in boyish deviltry, to go
out on the river in a boat, a species of
pastime which their father had many a
time forbidden. But the boys went this
time, trusting to luck to conceal their de-
pravity from the knowledge of their pa-
ter, and in due time they returned, and
around the house, the two most innocent
looking boys in Burlington. They sepa-
rated for a few moments, and at the ex-
piration of that time the elder was sud-
denly confronted by the father, who re-
quested a private interview in the usual
place, and the pair adjourned to a wood-
shed, where, after brief, but highly spir-
ited performances, in which the boy ap-
peared most successfully as "heavy vil-
lain," and the father took his favorite
role of "first old man," the curtain went
down and the boy considerably mystified
sought his brother.
"John," he said, "who do you suppose
told dad? Have you been licked?"
John's face will not look more peace-
ful and resigned when it is in his coat
than it did as he replied:
"No, have you?"
"Have I? Come down to the cow
shed and look at my back."
John declined, but said:
"Well Bill, I'll tell you how father
found out. I am tired of acting in this
way, and I ain't going to run away and
come home and lie about it any more.
I am going to do better after this, and
so when I saw father I couldn't help it,
and went right to him and confessed."
Bill was touched at this manly action
on the part of his brother. It found a
tender place in the bad boy's heart, and
he was visibly affected by it. But he
asked:
"How did it happen that the old man
didn't lick you?"
"Well," said the penitent young re-
former, "you see I didn't confess on my-
self, I only confessed on you; that was
the way of it."
A strange, cold light glittered in Bill's
eyes.
"Only confessed on me," he said,
"Well that's all right, but come down
behind the cow shed and look at my
back."
And when they got there * * *
SPECIAL NOTICES.
OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.
Happy Relief for Young Men from
the effects of Errors and Abuses in early
life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to
Marriage removed. New method of treat-
ment. New and remarkable remedies.
Books and circulars sent free, in sealed en-
velopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIA-
TION, 415 North Ninth street, Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania—an institution having a high
reputation for honorable conduct and pro-
fessional skill. sep5—d&w3mo
JOHN N. COOPER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries,
Provisions and 1 Whiskies; Warehouse and
Commission Merchant, LaGrange, Ga.
FOR SALE,
A Lot of School Desks,
VERY CHEAP.
Apply to
au 11—11m A. MURPHY,
Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA STATE FAIR.
The Great Georgia State Fair for 1874.
The Annual Fair of the Georgia State Agricultural
Society for 1874, will be Held at
Oglethorpe Park, Atlanta, Ga.,
BEGINNING OCTOBER 19TH, AND CONTINUING
ONE WEEK.
\$15,000 in PREMIUMS Offered, all in CASH Except
Medals and Diplomas. No Silver Plate.
NO ENTRY FEES CHARGED!
We append a few extracts from the Premium List, as showing the range and
character of the Exposition:
County Premiums;
To the County making the Best Exhibition of STOCK.....\$500 00
To the County making the Best Exhibition of FIELD CROPS.....500
To the County making the Best Exhibition of HORTICULTURAL and
DOMESTIC Products.....300 00
To the County making the Best Exhibition of FRUITS.....100 00
To the County making the Best Exhibition of DOMESTIC MANUFAC-
TURES.....150 00
To the County making the Best Exhibition of ARTICLES MANUFAC-
TURED BY MACHINERY.....200 00
For the County making the second best exhibition of articles manufactured
by machinery.....150 00
Horse Department.
Best thoroughbred Stallion and ten of his Colts.....\$200 00
Best Stallion of all work, and ten of his Colts.....125 00
Best Gelding or Mare.....100 00
Second Best Gelding or Mare.....50 00
Best combination Horse or Mare.....50 00
Best Saddle Horse or Mare.....50 00
Second Best Saddle Horse or Mare.....25 00
Third Best Saddle Horse or Mare.....10 00
Finest and Best Double Team—matched.....100 00
Second Best Double Team—matched.....50 00
Best pair Mules—in Harness.....50 00
Best single Mule.....25 00
Cattle Department.
\$25 and \$20, respectively, for the best Bull and Cow of each of the following
breeds—Alderney, Ayrshire, Brahmin, Devon, Durham and Natives.
Best pen of Fat Cattle—not less than ten head.....\$100 00
Best Milch Cow.....75 00
Second best Milch Cow.....40 00
Best breeding Bull with Five of his Calves.....100 00
SHEEP
\$25 and \$15, respectively, for the best Buck and Ewe of each of the following
breeds—Merino, Southdown and Cotswold.
For the Sweepstakes Buck.....\$ 30 00
Best pen of Fat Mutton.....30 00
SWINE.
Liberal Premiums for all the different breeds of Hogs.
Sweepstakes Boar.....\$ 25 00
Sweepstakes Sow, with Pigs.....25 00
Poultry.
This Department is uncommonly full and liberal. Premiums are offered for
Thirty-Four different varieties of chickens. \$10 for the best trio of each variety,
except Bantams, for which \$5 is offered for the best trio of each variety.
Best Trio Bronze Turkeys.....\$ 20 00
For the best pair of Bremen, Hong-Kong, African and Toulouse Geese,
each.....10 00
For the best pair Rouen, Poland, Muscovy and Cayuga Ducks, each.....10 00
For the best display of Domestic Fowls.....100
Best display of Pigeons.....25 00
Crop Products.
Best results from a two-horse farm.....\$ 50 00
For the most ample and generous support, sufficient for a family of eight
white persons, to be produced on the lowest number of acres and at the
least expense. This support to include provision for the work and milk
stock used. The amount of breadstuffs, meat, fruits, butter and milk,
honey and garden stuffs, to be given, and also the details of culture and
manuring.....\$250 00
Best three bales of Short Staple Cotton.....\$150 00
Second best lot.....100 00
Best single bale Short Staple.....50 00
Second best do.....25 00
Best barrel Georgia mule Sugar, cut by hand.....25 00
Best barrel Georgia mule Sorghum Syrup.....25 00
Best display of Samples of Crops, the contribution of a single farm.....25 00
Best display of Vegetables.....50 00
FRUIT.
Best collection of Apples.....\$ 25 00
Best collection of Pears.....25 00
Home Industry.
Best display of Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Jams, Catsups, Syrups and Cor-
dials, made and exhibited by one lady.....\$50 00
Second best display of the same.....40 00
Third best display of the same.....25 00
Best display of Dried Fruits.....25 00
Second best.....10 00
Best display of Canned Fruits.....25 00
Second best.....10 00
Best display of Canned Vegetables.....25 00
Second best.....10 00
Best display of Ornamental Preserves, cut by hand.....25 00
Best display of Domestic Wines.....25 00
Best display of Bread by one lady.....25 00
Handsomest Iced and Ornamental Cake, to be two feet high.....20 00
NEEDLEWORK.
Best made Gentleman's Suit by a lady.....\$25 00
Best made Lady's Suit.....25 00
Best made Silk Dress by a Georgia Lady, not a dress maker.....25 00
Best piece of Tapestry in Worsteds and Floss, by a Georgia Lady.....25 00
Best set of Mouschoir Case, by a Georgia Lady.....25 00
Best display of Female Handicraft, by one lady.....50 00
PAINTINGS.
Best Oil Painting by a Georgia artist.....\$50 00
Best display of Paintings, Drawings, etc., by the pupils of any School or
College.....50 00
Best Oil Painting representing a Southern Landscape from nature.....20 00
Best Oil Painting representing an historical scene.....20 00
Best Portrait Painting.....20 00
Military Company.
For the best drilled Volunteer Company, of not less than forty members,
rank and file.....\$500 00
Second best.....250 00
Third best.....125 00
The Firemen's Contest.
At a meeting of the Committee of the Fire Department and the Fair Committee
the following programme was adopted:
FIRST PRIZE—Hook and Ladder Companies to run three hundred yards,
and put up a thirty-foot Ladder, ascend and descend a man, and return the
Ladder to the Truck in the quickest time.....\$ 75 00
SECOND PRIZE—For the best time made by any class of Steamers, to
run three hundred yards, get up steam, and play through one hundred feet
of hose in quickest time.....100 00
THIRD PRIZE—Second class Steamers, for the best play through one
hundred feet hose.....100 00
FOURTH PRIZE—Third class Steamers, for best play through one hun-
dred feet hose.....100 00
FIFTH PRIZE—Fourth class Steamers, for best play through one hun-
dred feet hose.....50 00
SIXTH PRIZE—Hose Reels, to run three hundred yards, and play
through one hundred feet hose in quickest time.....50 00
SEVENTH PRIZE—Fire Extinguishers, to run three hundred yards,
and play through fifty feet hose—fifty feet water.....25 00
All other arrangements will be made by the first officers of each Company visit-
ing the Fair, with the Committee of the Atlanta Fire Department.
COMMITTEE OF FIRE DEPARTMENT—Jacob Emmel, Chief; Beau Berry,
First Assistant Chief; Jerry Lynch, Second Assistant; John Berkle, of No. 1; J. E.
Gulbert, of No. 2; G. W. Jack, of No. 3; W. R. Joyner, of Hook and Ladder; D.
A. McDuffie, of No. 5

GEORGIA STATE FAIR, Continued.
FAIR COMMITTEE—R. R. Young, Chairman; Mayor S. B. Spencer, Aaron
Haas, A. L. Fowler, E. Y. Clarke, O. H. Jones, Frank P. Rice.
Companies desiring to enter for the above Prizes, in the Firemen's Contest, will
address, for further information, R. C. YOUNG, Chairman Fair Committee.
Races.
Purse One—For Trotting Horses, Georgia Raised; Mile Heats—best three
in five.....\$175 00
Purse Two—For Running Horses that have never beaten 2:40; Mile Heats—
best three in five.....175 00
Purse Three—Open to the world; Mile Heats—best three in five.....550 00
Purse Four—For Running Horses—open to the world; Mile Heats—best
two in three.....300 00
Purse Five—For Running Horses, Georgia Raised; Mile Heats—best two
in three.....200 00
Purse Six—Open to the world; Mile Heats—best three in five.....350 00
Purse Seven—Mule Race.....55 00
The above is but an outline of the Premium List, as offered by the STATE
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY and the CITY OF ATLANTA, embracing every
Department of Industry and Art. The full Premium List, in pamphlet form, will
be sent by mail, upon application to the Secretary.
Freights and Transportation.
Arrangements have been made with the various Railroad and Steamship lines for
the usual reduced rates for visitors, and articles coming to the Fair.
Articles may be sent, consigned "Georgia State Fair, Atlanta, Ga.," at any time
after the 1st of October.
No pains or expense will be spared to make the approaching Fair worthy as a
Sta. Exhibition, or to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of its visitors, and
all persons are respectfully invited to come and bring whatever of merit they may
have to exhibit.
GEN. A. H. COLQUITT, President.
GEN. WM. PHILLIPS, General Superintendent.
MALCOM JOHNSTON, Secretary.
S. B. SPENCER, Mayor of the City of Atlanta.
FIRE DEPARTMENT
—AT THE—
STATE FAIR.
PROGRAMME FOR THE FIRE COMPANIES AND REGULATIONS.
HOOK AND LADDER CONTEST.
PRIZE \$75—Trucks to be weighed and one man allowed to every 75 lbs. To run
300 yards, adjust 30 foot ladder against a wall. Man to ascend to top round, descend,
and replace ladder on Truck, and strap it up in the shortest time.
CONTEST FOR STEAMERS.
PRIZE \$100—All Steamers to run 300 yards, play water 100 feet through 100 feet of
hose in the shortest time. Steamers to be drawn by hand or horses, and no restriction to
steam, fuel or nozzle.
Second Class Steamers for Distance.
PRIZE \$100—Steamers entering for this prize will play through 100 feet of hose,
with no limit to steam, fuel or nozzle.
Third Class Steamers for Distance.
PRIZE \$100—Steamers entering for this prize will play through 100 feet of hose,
with no limit to steam, fuel or nozzle.
Fourth Class Steamers for Distance.
PRIZE \$50—Steamers entering for this prize will play through 100 feet of hose, with
no limit to steam, fuel or nozzle.
HOSE CONTEST.
PRIZE \$50—Reels to run 300 yards with 300 feet of hose on Reel. Reels to be
weighed and one man allowed to every 75 lbs. An Engine to be stationed at the cistern
to act as hydrants. Water to be thrown 20 feet, through 100 feet of hose in the shortest
time.
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.
PRIZE \$25—To run 300 yards and play 50 feet of water through 50 feet of hose in
the shortest time.
Engines playing for distance will be allowed 10 minutes after getting 60 lbs. of steam,
which to make their play, and will be allowed to make as many plays in that time as they
can, but in no case will they be allowed to remain at the cistern longer than 20
minutes after placing suction in the cistern.
No allowance of time to be made for bursting of hose, or breakage of machines, in any
of the contests.
All the foregoing Prize are open to the world.
Contest to take Place on Thursday, the 22d October.
JACOB EMMEL, Chief Atlanta Fire Department.
CHINA, GLASS-WARE, ETC.
EDUCATIONAL.
Great Bargains
—IN—
White and Deco-
rated China, fine
Table Cutlery,
Spoons, Chandeliers
and Glassware.
Do not buy
Fruit Jars till you
look at McBride's.
250 crates to
ship direct from
New York. Prices
reduced to 80.
Hammond & Stevens,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA
Collecting a specialty. unell-dm
37TH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT
—OF THE—
Wesleyan Female College,
MACON, GA.
THE COLLEGIATE YEAR 1874-75
Is Divided into Two Terms!
FALL TERM BEGINS OCTOBER 5.
SPRING TERM BEGINS MARCH 1.
THE OLD WESLEYAN, ever proud of
her long record, goes on rejoicing,
and nobly sustaining her high reputation as a
guide and leader in the cause of female
education.
Advantages very superior. Location
healthy. Buildings commodious. Grounds
beautiful and extensive. Faculty com-
petent—five Professors, ably assisted by
teachers of large experience. Discipline ex-
cellent. Course of instruction compre-
hensive and thorough. The French language
taught by a native professor. Art and
Music Departments thoroughly furnished.
Religious influences and opportunities the
best.
Tuition Prices Largely Reduced.
Expenses for tuition per term of five
months: Preparatory School, \$20; First Col-
lege Class, \$35; Second, Sophomore, Junior
and Senior Classes, \$40.
Board and furnished room, with servant's
use, nursing and medicine in sickness as
low as \$4 per week. All the money paid
for board is strictly devoted to that pur-
pose.
For catalogues or circulars, address the
President, or
C. W. SMITH, Secretary.
At the Commencement Dr. E. H. Myers
resigned the Presidency of the College, and
Dr. W. C. Bass was chosen to succeed him.
This change will take place January 1, 1875,
when Dr. Myers will retire from the Faculty.
In due time a satisfactory successor to Dr.
Bass, as Professor of Natural Sciences, will
be provided, so that no interruption of du-
ties will be occasioned by the change in the
board of instructors. aug3—dlf

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

DEFIES REPUTATION.

ATLANTA:

Sunday, September 13, 1874.

BREVITIES.

—It is nineteen years since the capture of Sebastopol, and yet it seems but an event of yesterday.

—The first bag of Carolina sea island cotton crop of 1874 was received in Charleston on Tuesday.

—Janaushek will commence her farewell tour through the United States on the 5th of October, beginning at Washington.

—Dr. Mary Walker has only filled the position of private physician in the Sultan's harem for a month, and he already wishes he was dead.

—The foreign resident population of Paris is made up as follows: 4,000 Americans, 7,000 Englishmen, 47,000 Germans, 82,000 Belgians, and 12,000 Swiss.

—Alexander Dumas was asked why the gallery of the theatre was called "Paradise in France." "Because," replied he, "apples are eaten there."

—At a recent Cape May juvenile ball two Philadelphia misses exhibited between them \$25,000 worth of diamonds. They were sisters, and their mother used to take in washing.

—Experiments recently made in England indicate that wagons are most easily drawn, on all kinds of roads, when the fore and hind wheels are of the same size, and when the pole lies lower than the axle.

—"How old are you?" said the opposing counsel to a lady in an Aberdeen court. Miss Jane—"Oh, well, sir, I am an unmarried woman, and I don't think it right to answer that question."

—According to a New York paper, an uptown jeweler in that city has for sale over one hundred thousand dollars worth of diamonds, belonging to ladies occupying "high social positions."

—In Texas justice is sometimes almost as quick as lynch law. A man named Blythe committed murder on June 16; was arrested June 18; indicted June 24; found guilty June 29; sentenced July 4; hanged August 7th.

—George McDonald, the English divine, novelist, and lecturer, is said to have been so much pleased with this country during his visit here, that he has determined to make his permanent residence in the United States.

—Under the new postal law publishers of newspapers have the right to enclose in their papers bills for subscription or receipts, without extra charge; also, supplements consisting of matter crowded out of the regular issue, but not hand-bills or special advertisements.

—A shower of white toads took place in Larimer county, Col. The shower embraced a strip of country half a mile wide and several miles in length. From a distance the frogs, as they bounced along the ground, looked for all the world like hail stones. After the storm the frogs hopped about the country in droves of ten thousand.

—Near Rochester, Minnesota, the funeral of a well known citizen was held, and the preacher, evidently a lunatic, of the first water, took occasion to severely criticize the deceased's religious principles. At the close of the service the widow rose, and gave the parson such a raking down as he had never before received.

—The Pittsburg Commercial learns that a government official is traversing the country making inspection of the canceled checks of the various banks, in order to ascertain whether they are uniformly complying with the law requiring a two cent stamp to be placed upon every draft and check paid. The same paper says that he is reaping quite a harvest for the treasury in fines.

—The Washington Gazette boasts a five-year, paid-up subscription, which is no slight thing in these hard times. The subscriber sends not only money, but words that cheer the editorial heart.

—We publish elsewhere a communication urging the nomination of aldermen by *vote*. It is only necessary now for us to state that we are altogether opposed to that view, and in favor of a general ticket. The communication was crowded out of our previous issue.

—ATLANTA is putting forth her utmost exertions to make the coming state fair the finest yet held. If the farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers but do their duty in sending for exhibition the products of their skill and industry, the fair will prove as profitable as pleasurable to the visitors.—*Corroll Co., Times.*

—OLIVER WINNINGHAM, the nominee of the democratic party in DeKalb county for the legislature, represented that county in the house of representatives in 1865 and 1866. He is conservative in his views and will represent the people of DeKalb with fidelity and ability. He will make a good working member.

—The grand jury of Gibson county is actively engaged in ferreting out the parties who committed the recent outrage Gov. Brown has offered large rewards for their arrest, and is on the ground using every means in his power to bring the outlaws to justice, and the whole state supports him in the work. And yet the federal troops are making arrests and the federal power is exercised as if the state Tennessee had no existence. Cesarism is no fiction in America. We have the substance if not the form.

—The latest Washington telegrams say that the carpet-baggers have assumed control of the proposed southern republic convention, and have changed the place of meeting from Atlanta to Chattanooga. The call instructs the delegates to come loaded with "outrages," so that "an authoritative statement" may be made to the country. The whole movement is gotten up in the interest of political aspirants, and the convention will be exclusively controlled by the office-holding rings in the south.

A Word of Caution.

The public mind appears to be in a somewhat feverish condition in regard to "race" issues and disturbances. We are satisfied that the southern whites are not responsible for this thing, and we are equally satisfied that the negroes are not responsible for it. The feeling of anxiety so generally prevalent grows out of the threatened passage of the civil rights bill, and out of the evil machinations of the leaders of the radical party, north and south, whose success in the present fall elections, as well as in the presidential election of 1876, depends entirely, as we conscientiously believe, upon a revival in the northern mind of that feeling of hostility and hatred engendered by the war between the states, but which, apparently, was nearly laid to rest. And if the white people of the south can be driven or provoked into acts of violence towards the colored race, the object of this irritating policy of our enemies will have been secured. Their plan is to "fire the northern heart," and thus to reunite the scattered forces of the republican party, and thereby secure a new lease of power, for four years longer, or for an indefinite length of years.

Does it not behoove the people of our state, therefore, as well as the people of the entire south, to be strictly upon their guard? Is it not of the greatest importance that they should avoid, not only everything like violence, but even the appearance of violence, or wrong, or injustice to the inferior race? Even in cases where the colored man has been incited to take a step which is unauthorized, the white man can afford, as of the superior race, to treat him as he would a child. We certainly should not allow ourselves to be provoked so far, at least, as to take the law into our hands, and thus give the prowling enemy the very weapon he desires with which to beat out our brains.

We should not listen to rumors started by evil-minded or nervous people; nor should we countenance young men, or others, who may think of taking upon themselves the responsibility of administering the laws, in the place of judges and juries. This is precisely what the emissaries of radicalism would have us do; and we should remember that it is a safe rule in politics, as well as in morals, never to do what our enemy wishes us to do.

Upon inquiring at the executive office, we learn that no information has been received from any part of the state which indicates that the negroes themselves have any disposition to be turbulent or disorderly. This being the case, it only remains for us to be on our guard against the sayings and doings of all persons, whether northern carpet-baggers or southern scoundrels, who would disturb the peaceful relations between the two races.

We have a man at the head of state affairs in Georgia who never blusters; but who can be implicitly relied upon, as in the past, in any emergency requiring wisdom, patriotism, courage and firmness.

Gubernatorial Candidates.

As yet the question of Gov. Smith's successor is not agitating the people of the state. Prominent candidates have, however, been mentioned, among them Hon. John H. James, Thos. Hardeman, Gen. Colquitt, Gen. Toombs, and doubtless others are contemplating the chances of success. All the above men are able, true and devoted sons of Georgia, and one of the number, we opine, will receive the gubernatorial powers. Hon. John H. James, who could have made a good race in the last canvass, but who, in deference to party harmony, withdrew, is prominently mentioned in different parts of the state as the coming man for the good, practical tax-paying people of our noble commonwealth. Certainly no man would fill the office with more satisfaction to the masses than Mr. James. Others, doubtless, are equally capable, but the popular choice is early indicated of the style and caliber of the man on whose shoulders it wishes to put the dignity of its chief office.—*Tribune State, Sept. 8, 1874.*

GOVERNOR BAXTER was twice nominated for governor by the democracy of Arkansas, but he persisted in his determination to decline a second term, and Hon. A. H. Garland was nominated by acclamation. The following is the remainder of the ticket: Chief Justice, E. H. English; associate justices, David Walker and William Harrison; secretary of state, B. B. Beaver; auditor, W. R. Miller; treasurer, T. J. Churchill, attorney general, S. P. Hughes; commissioner of state lands, J. M. Smith; chancellor, Jno. R. Eakin; chancery clerk, O. R. Witt.

The constitution will be submitted to the people on the 13th proximo, and there is scarcely a doubt of its ratification. The election for state officers under it will not occur until November. And thus before the far end of the present intolerant congress convene, Arkansas will be so thoroughly reformed that all the Claytons on earth can not put her back into the darkness and gloom of radicalism.

The Bainbridge Democrat is making things lively. Here is one of its paragraphs:

The white man who votes for Richard H. Whiteley, after having read the civil rights bill, is not to be trusted. The man who would thus vote to degrade his race, his wife, his daughter, his children, would not scruple to ply the incendiary's torch, to aim the assassin's dagger, to pick a pocket or to rob a bank.

The State Fair.

The attendance will certainly be without precedent in the annals of southern fairs. Tens of thousands of people will be here, and the city's capacity for lodging and feeding a multitude will be taxed to the utmost. Responses already received indicate that we must be prepared to entertain at least 50,000 people.

The managers of the fair are determined upon one thing—not one of the vast number shall have reason to go away with a regret for his visit. The display shall satisfy every reasonable mind. And as an indication of what our citizens are doing, we are enabled to state that one of our leading live stock dealers has just returned from an extended tour through Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, bringing back word that a large number of exhibitors from those states are making preparations to attend the Georgia fair. The Cincinnati exposition will be closed just before our fair begins, and many northern manufacturers will ship their articles directly to Atlanta. A similar course will be pursued by a large number of the people who are exhibiting curious patent rights and other wares in the Louisville exposition.

The same gentleman also visited the Bourbon county fair, where he secured the attendance of some of Kentucky's blooded horses next month in Oglethorpe Park. At Nashville he encountered a host of turfs during the meeting of the association. Fifteen of the leading patrons of the turf in Tennessee, owning no less than sixty-five trotting and running horses, expressed their determination to bring their stock to our fair. As the fall meeting of the Nashville association laps on to the fair week in this state, its horses can be brought to Atlanta without much expense.

We throw out these straws to show what the fair of 1874 promises to be. Atlanta's enterprise is fully aroused in this matter, and we warn the whole world to expect an exhibition a little taller, broader and grander than has ever occurred in these parts.

The Constitution.

As the campaign grows more interesting, subscriptions enlist. We are receiving quite a number of new subscribers, and doubtless this is the experience of the press generally. We ask the friends of THE CONSTITUTION to aid us in extending its circulation, and thus give a wide reach to its influence and efforts in behalf of the people, and a complete success in the present momentous campaign. We are exceedingly gratified by the expressions of appreciation which come from our cotemporaries. It is something that intensely stimulates our energies. Their favor assures us that we are making headway. The Milledgeville Every Saturday speaks in the following very explicit language:

We have no hesitation in saying that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the ablest and best conducted papers in the south. We have no doubt but that its circulation is more extensive than that of any other published in the state, and that its facilities for gathering news is superior to that of any other.

The Sparta Times and Planter has this:

THE CONSTITUTION is our favorite for news, select literature and steady, unflinching editorial ability.

From an article in the Franklin News we clip these sentences:

THE CONSTITUTION is bound to go ahead of its city cotemporaries. It is enterprising and progressive, and deserves the greatest success. As to having the largest circulation in the state, there is not the shadow of a doubt on that point. As to the balance, we can assure our cotemporaries that we shall do our best to merit their praises. We hope our friends everywhere will actively assist us in still extending our circulation.

The State Fair.

From every indication, and the liberal premium list, this will be the grandest exposition ever held in the state. The citizens of Atlanta, aided by their energetic mayor, are determined to know no such word as "fail" this year. Cannot heard county "put in" for some of the county premiums?—*Fayetteville News.*

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., September 8th. 1874.—Dear Sir: I have a clear idea of Atlanta and its contiguous towns and resources from reading THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, and am making my arrangements to pay you a visit early in the fall.

We are permitted to make the above extract from a letter to a leading merchant of this city, indicating the good done by our trade paper. It will be seen from the extract that THE CONSTITUTION is not confined in its influence to state limits, but reaches to the utmost parts of the Union.

The letter furnishes an argument too. Atlanta should liberally support her newspapers. The more that is said for our city and state, its healthfulness, its fertility, its advantages, the larger will be our population. Already it is beginning to be known throughout the world, that here the laborer is honored; and that with proper cultivation this land will abound in wealth; that cotton, the cereals and the grape grow in luxuriance, and also an endless variety of fruits. Water is plentiful in our never failing streams and manufactures of cotton prosper to an extent scarcely possible in any other section of the country.

His excellency Governor James M. Smith, and Hon. L. N. Trammell, democratic nominee for congress in the 7th district, will address the citizens of Marietta on Saturday next.

Political Notes.

The latest independent candidates are T. W. Thurman, in Spalding, and J. Joseph Hodges, in Crawford.

Gen. Toombs has accepted the invitation of the Greensboro' fair association to deliver an address on the fair grounds next month.

Query by the New York Tribune: "Is it in order to inquire for what reason Senator Chandler, chairman of the republican congressional committee, participated in the cabinet consultation on the outrages in the south?"

The senatorial convention of the 9th district was in session Saturday, Monday, and at one o'clock of Tuesday morning T. J. Perry, of Calhoun, was nominated. 157 ballots were taken.

The Nashville Union and American says the most diligent search has failed to discover that more than four, instead of sixteen negroes were killed in Gibson county, and it thinks the remaining ten are being kept hid for political effect.

The Macon Telegraph says that a radical caucus was held in that city last Tuesday, at which it was pretty well settled that Sam Gove, of Twiggs, will be put on the track as the candidate of that party for congress from the 6th district. The democrats of Texas have made the following nominations for congress in the six districts of that state: Hon. J. H. Reagan in the first district, Colonel D. B. Culbertson in the second, Hon. J. W. Throckmorton in the third, Hon. R. Q. Mills in the fourth, Hon. John Hancock in the fifth, and Major Gustave Schleicher in the sixth.

Recent democratic nominations for representatives: Upson, Owen C. Sharrman; Dooley, W. L. Graham; Talbot, J. M. Marshall and W. H. Searcy; Oglethorpe, D. W. Pattman and T. D. Hutcheson; Morgan, Oscar Thomason, Wilkinson, Dr. Duggan; Henry, J. A. C. Wynn; Campbell, Levi Ballard; Taylor, W. H. Beall and S. B. Walton; Columbia, S. C. Lamkin.

At the battle of "Seven Pines," it was stated that a sprout of distinguished pretensions approached General Longstreet and asked if "he would permit him to go into the battle as an independent." The general replied, "no, I find independent fighters are not to be depended upon." There was much wisdom in the reply, and it is equally applicable to the field of politics as the army. In congressional campaigns, independent candidates are about as unreliable as independent fighters.—*Leesburg, Va., Washingtonian.*

Radical nominations: C. Wessolowsky, white, and Sampson McFarland, colored, for representatives from Dougherty; Willis Watkins, of Colquitt, for senator from the 7th district; Lake Brown and Jesse Hart, both negroes, for representatives from Oglethorpe; A. Scott, colored, and W. P. Briant, white, for representatives from Coweta; T. W. Grimes, and R. B. Bailey, colored, for representatives from Muscogee.

The Thomaston Enterprise reports Fred Atkinson's remarks before the radical convention as follows:

"I say that every one of you that votes with the democrats this fall had better take your baggage and leave this country. We are going to raise a kukuk and kukuk every one of you that votes with the democrats." John Few, colored, clerk of the convention, interrupted and asked Fred to retract or explain that language, but he promptly replied, "I mean what I say. I don't retract anything." Frank Tooke, whose card appears in this paper, followed Fred, and alluding to his kukuk remarks, advised forbearance, peace and harmony between the races, and he didn't think Mr. A. meant what he said, but Fred sprang to his feet and replied, "Yes, sir, I mean it. I mean what I say." These sentiments seemed to prevail in the audience, for they were followed by deafening applause.

And the Macon Telegraph thereupon insists that Landauet Williams shall immediately put his forces in motion. The public peace is boldly menaced, and as it cannot, under the Grant theory, be preserved by state authority, it must be by federal bayonets.

COTTON ARTICLES.—We have a few bound pamphlets of THE CONSTITUTION cotton articles, fifty-two for the year just ended. They are exceedingly valuable to cotton planters and buyers for reference, comparison, and general information upon cotton markets and matters, statistics, etc. We will send post paid for \$1. Send at once if you were to secure one.

James Watson Webb.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.] NEW YORK, September 12.—Suit has been commenced in the United States District Court by the United States against Jas. Watson Webb, for a sum of money alleged to have been paid to him by the Brazilian government, while he was United States minister there, as reparation for the illegal condemnation of an American vessel. It was afterwards ascertained that the condemnation was not illegal, and the Brazilian government wants the money refunded.

A Fire in Charlotte.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., September 12.—About 11 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the dry goods store of J. Moger on Trade street. The building and almost the entire stock of goods were burned. Before the flames could be checked they had extended to and consumed two grocery stores, one of which was occupied by B. U. Smith, and the other by J. R. Brothers & Co. The loss is estimated at \$17,000. Insurance on stocks and buildings \$5,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

Department News.

Yesterday the governor commissioned T. H. Pitner, W. H. Kemner and W. C. Richardson members of the board of education of Whitfield county. Also the following military officers: American Guards—Demaris Harris, captain; Robert Key, first lieutenant; Henry Jones and Joshua Prather, second lieutenants. West Point Guards Lee L. Croft, captain; Elijah F. Lanier, first lieutenant; James Y. Smith and Wm. H. Harrington, second lieutenants.

Cotton—Volume—III No. II.

The receipts this week are 15,000 bales; 1,000 more than last year, and 15,000 less than two years since.

It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 25,000 bales, compared with 25,000 last year, and 49,000 the year before, and the receipts at the interior towns 10,000 bales, compared with 11,000 last year, and 10,000 the year before.

WEATHER.

The thermometer averaged 82 degrees at noon. Clear and warm every day. No rain. The same week last year the thermometer was 78 degrees at noon. Clear and warm three days. Cloudy and cool four days. Rain on two days. Rain fall for the week .75 of an inch. The same week year before last the thermometer was 84 degrees at noon. Clear and hot six days; cloudy and warm one day. Rain on two days. Rain fall for the week .80 of an inch.

ATLANTA MARKET RECEIPTS.

| | 1874. | 1873. |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| Receipts this week..... | 35 | 154 |
| Receipts previously..... | 12 | 33 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | 1874. | 1873. |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Shipments this week..... | 17 | 100 |
| Shipments previously..... | 128 | 29 |

STOCK.

| | | |
|--------------------|-----|----|
| Stock on hand..... | 419 | 89 |
|--------------------|-----|----|

PRICE.

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| Low middling..... | 13 3/4 | 17 1/4 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|

The daily receipts at all ports for the next week, for the past four years, are as follows:

| | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Saturday..... | 2,110 | 2,104 | 4,155 | 2,559 |
| Monday..... | 3,360 | 4,057 | 9,286 | 5,145 |
| Tuesday..... | 2,200 | 4,441 | 11,729 | 3,837 |
| Wednesday..... | 3,010 | 3,851 | 6,909 | 3,855 |
| Thursday..... | 3,560 | 3,164 | 7,539 | 4,202 |
| Friday..... | 3,240 | 3,570 | 9,238 | 5,266 |
| Various..... | 110 | 106 | 72 | 506 |
| | 17,980 | 20,968 | 49,978 | 25,180 |

NEW YORK.

This market has been quiet and steady, with small sales. Sales for the week 8,420 bales. No change in the price. Contracts have been active. Sales 130,000 bales at a general decrease of 1 of a cent. The tendency of the market has been to lower prices, but there has been two reports—one on the report from Washington of the appearance of yellow fever at all the Gulf ports. This, it was supposed, would prevent cotton being shipped from these ports to New York; but as it was denied next day, we suppose the report was started in the interest of the bull-ring in New York.

On the 11th the bureau report was issued and as it was the worst report since war, it scared the bear party for a few hours and put the market up 1/4 of a cent, but at the close it was barely steady at a decline of 1/4 of a cent from the highest point.

LIVERPOOL.

This market has been dull and depressed with small sales at a decline of 1/4 of a cent. The prospect of a plenty of cotton and a very dull dry goods trade, are the principal causes of the depression.

COTTON GOODS.

We give a few extracts from our New York correspondent's weekly letter to show what facts are as to trade: "New York, September 9, 1874. Since the close of the war we have always had a brisk lively trade from the 15th of August to the 15th of September until this year. Now it is dull with almost every one.

No reduction of prices will make the southern dealers depart from their hand-to-mouth policy. They will only buy just what they need, and no coaxing will induce them to buy one piece more than they require. Some few houses are doing a fair amount of business, but there is no rush as has been the case with former seasons, neither is there a vestige of speculation discernible anywhere. We are not one of those who believe in a large dry goods trade this fall, for it will take more than one year to recover from the effects of the panic. The production of some classes of goods, especially brown and bleached cottons, have lately been greatly in excess of the consumptive capacity of the country, and nothing short of a curtailed production can prevent still lower prices for these goods. Prints have sold freely, but now are accumulating on manufacturers' hands.

FALL RIVER, MASS., Sept. 9, 1874.

The market for print cloths has been very quiet, and sales light. No speculative demand. The prices are 3 1/4 to 3 1/2 cents a yard, for best goods.

CRITICISM.

MERIWETHER CO., GA., Sept. 18, 1874. I read your cotton articles with much interest. You understand the subject upon which you write, and that is saying a great deal more than can be said with truth of most writers for the public. Your weekly articles have been of great service to the farming interest. Your facts are accurate, and the correctness of your conclusions for the future, as time has proved, are remarkable. In one thing this year I think you are mistaken. You say the growing crops will be about 4,000,000 bales. I am positive it will not be over 3,000,000 bales. Please make this prediction. In this region and southwest Georgia the crops have been cut off at least one-third, and what is true of our own state is also true of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

I send you an extract from a letter of one of the most intelligent and reliable farmers in the last named state. "JACKSON, Miss., August 29, 1874. "Our cotton crop in this state, and indeed throughout the entire southwest, has been seriously injured by the long and continued drought. It will be cut short at least 1/4—most farmers say 1/2."

ANSWER.

We have no doubt but the crop has been cut off 1-5 since the first day of August. But six weeks ago the crops bid fair to be 5,000,000 bales or over. The drought has done serious injury in the states you name. Have you not lost sight of the fact that last year the entire coast line as far inland as from 50 to 100 miles entirely from Virginia to the Rio Grande river, was a partial failure from the effect of storms and the ravages of the caterpillar. The belt of country to which we refer made only from 1/2 to 3/4 of an average crop, and the total loss in this region must have been near 500,000 bales. Then again the canebrake country in Alabama was a failure as partly proven by the receipts at Montgomery and Mobile, the receipts at the latter port being only 297,000 bales.

compared with 288,000 bales the year 1871-2, when the total crop was 3,000,000 bales. The receipts at Montgomery this year are only 25,000 compared with 62,000 last year. Our estimate of receipts at the interior ports for the growing crop is as follows: Galveston, 400,000; New Orleans, 135,000; Mobile, 350,000; Savannah, 450,000; Savannah, 700,000; New York, 50,000; Florida, 10,000; Louisiana, 160,000; southern coast, 140,000; total, 4,100,000.

BUREAU REPORT.

The agricultural bureau report, issued on the 11th, has every appearance of being doctored or fixed up for the occasion. If there is not some cause in the manner of getting up the report, when it is not so good as it used to be of any value.

The report issued about the middle of last month, for July put the crop in the southern men that it was known to be now speak of was from the 8th to the 15th of August, and done all its duty before the fine report for July was issued. It is generally conceded that the crop was as good, and possibly better, than usual, when this terribly bad report was issued as it was in August, when the report was issued.

Question.—Did the bears of New Orleans have an interest in the report issued in August, and has the report of the bulls anything to do with the report just issued. In these days of official corruption these two reports, especially the latter, look rather suspicious.

PROSPECTS.

Many persons who know better than most are advising farmers to plant their crop, for it is not so now with crop of cotton that is not the extremely poor but there is comparatively little demand for the cotton goods after the manufactured. Until there is a demand for goods of all kinds, and so low that speculators take all the prices, and thus stop the demand. The gratuitous advice given to farmers to hold their cotton now will only injure to them. We believe that farmers are sharp enough to sell as well as they can get it ready for market. It is now worth \$60 a bale, and the bales will be forced on the market at a bale within two months.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Day Passenger Train—Outward.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Leave Atlanta..... | 8:00 a.m. |
| Arrive Kingston..... | 9:00 a.m. |
| Arrive Dalton..... | 10:00 a.m. |
| Arrive Chattanooga..... | 11:00 a.m. |
| Leave Chattanooga..... | 12:00 p.m. |
| Arrive Dalton..... | 1:00 p.m. |
| Arrive Kingston..... | 2:00 p.m. |
| Arrive Atlanta..... | 3:00 p.m. |

Night Passenger Train—Outward.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Leave Atlanta..... | 7:00 p.m. |
| Arrive Kingston..... | 8:00 p.m. |
| Arrive Dalton..... | 9:00 p.m. |
| Arrive Chattanooga..... | 10:00 p.m. |
| Leave Chattanooga..... | 11:00 p.m. |
| Arrive Dalton..... | 12:00 a.m. |
| Arrive Kingston..... | 1:00 a.m. |
| Arrive Atlanta..... | 2:00 a.m. |

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Leave Atlanta..... | 8:00 a.m. |
| Arrive at Charlotte..... | 12:00 p.m. |
| Leave Charlotte..... | 1:00 p.m. |
| Arrives at Atlanta..... | 5:00 p.m. |

Accommodation Train.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Leave Atlanta..... | 6:00 a.m. |
| Arrives at Charlotte..... | 10:00 a.m. |
| Leave Charlotte..... | 11:00 a.m. |
| Arrives at Atlanta..... | 4:00 p.m. |

Toccoa Accommodation Train.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Leave Atlanta..... | 6:00 a.m. |
| Arrives at Toccoa..... | 10:00 a.m. |
| Leave Toccoa..... | 11:00 a.m. |
| Arrives at Atlanta..... | 4:00 p.m. |

Georgia Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.

| | |
|--|---|
| 288,000 bales the year the total crop, was year. The receipts at a 62,000 last year, 1874 of receipts at the the growing crop is an | 400,000. New Orleans pile, 350,000; Charleston nah, 700,000; North Florida, 15,000; North other ports, 250,000; over southern consumption 4,100,000. |
| DEPARTURE REPORT. Every appearance of tored or fixed up for there is not some elap of getting up on any value. | By wagon..... 2 bales By Air-Line Railroad..... 3 By West-Point Railroad..... 3 Total..... 8 Receipts previously..... 50 Total..... 58 Old stock..... 428 Total..... 486 |
| First Bale at Palmetto. PALMETTO, GA., Sept. 11, 1874: Editor Constitution: The first bale of new cotton was brought in to-day from the plantation of W. H. Kelly, and sold to J. K. Smith for 14 cents. | SHIPMENTS. Shipments to-day..... 15 Stock on hand..... 467 |
| Crop Estimates. Augusta, September 12.—The best au thorities here say that the cotton crop of Georgia will be off one hundred thousand bales from last year. The whole crop is estimated at 3,500,000 to 3,700,000 bales. Galveston and New Orleans estimates do not run as high. The following dispatches were received by President Herring, of Augusta cotton exchange, in response to inquiries dated to-day: MOBILE, September 12.—The cotton crop tributary to Mobile is better than last year. Receipts here estimated by 50,000 bales in crease. [Note.—Crops in Alabama were almost a total failure last year in the territory tribu tary to Montgomery and Selma.] MEMPHIS, September 12.—Crops poor throughout the Memphis district. Can not make over five-eighths of last year. NEW ORLEANS, September 12.—The cot ton crop tributary to New Orleans is at least 25 per cent. less than last year. GALVESTON, September 12.—Drought has greatly damaged the uplands; the lowlands will do well. The crop is 20,000 bales short. [Note.—Some correspondents estimated in July that the Texas crop would exceed last year's over 150,000 bales.] The above dispatches are from reliable sources. | TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS. [By Telegram to the Constitution.] WALL STREET, NEW YORK, 12 September 12, 6 P. M. Money closed at 2 1/2. Foreign exchange dull at \$4 83 1/4 to \$5. Gold closed at 99. Governments neglected; currency 68 1/2. State bonds very dull; Virginia 68 old 2 1/2; 1896 25 do. 1897, 28; consolidated 8 1/4; do. second series 37; North Carolina 68 old Jan uary and July 20; North Carolina R. R. January and July 40; April and October 40; South Carolina fund act 1896 17; South Carolina non-fund bonds 3 1/2; Georgia 68 73; Georgia 75 new 100; endorsed 80; Georgia gold bonds 77. LATER. Governments—8 1/2; 17 1/2; 18 1/2; 19 1/2; 1896 16 1/2; new 15 1/2; 16 1/2; 17 1/2; new 16 1/2; 17 1/2; 18 1/2; 19 1/2; State Bonds—Tennessee 75; new 75; Vir ginia 68 21; new 20; Lee 68 20; do. 88 22; Alabama 88 45; 58 30; Georgia 68 73; 75 40; North Carolina 20; new 10; special S. S. South Carolina 25; new 17; April and October 17. COTTON MARKETS. Receipts at all ports to-day..... 3,111 Exports to Great Britain..... 1,535 Stock at all ports..... 97,315 Stock in New York..... 30,311 New York, September 12.—Cotton quiet; sales 401 bales at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 middlings. Cotton—Not receipts none; gross 701. Futures closed easy; sales 17,000 bales; September 15 13 1/2; October 15 7 1/2; Janu ary 15 12 1/2; February 15 12 1/2; March 15 12 1/2; April 15 12 1/2; May 15 12 1/2; June 15 12 1/2; July 15 12 1/2; August 15 12 1/2; Bosron, September 12.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middlings 17 1/2; gross receipts 336 bales; sales 300; stock 8,000. Galveston, September 12.—Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 15 1/2; low middlings 14 1/2; good ordinary 13 1/2; net receipts 575 bales; gross 575; sales 575. Baltimore, September 12.—Cotton firm; middlings 16 1/2; gross receipts 34 bales; ex ports coastwise 25; sales 137; spinners 30. MEMPHIS, September 12.—Cotton steady and in good demand; offerings light; mid dlings 15 1/2; low middlings 14 1/2; net receipts 329 bales; shipments 127; stock 6,221. SAVANNAH, September 12.—Cotton in good demand; middlings 15 1/2; low middlings 14 1/2; good ordinary 13 1/2; net receipts 1,105 bales; gross 1,100; exports coastwise 1,117; sales 605 bales. NEW ORLEANS, September 12.—Cotton irreg ular and easier; middlings 14 1/2; net receipts 398 bales; gross 392; exports coastwise 922; sales 250; last evening 850. MOBILE, September 12.—Cotton irregular but active; middlings 15 1/2; low middlings 14 1/2; good ordinary 13 1/2; net receipts 339; exports coastwise 98; sales 300. WILMINGTON, September 12.—Cotton un changed; middlings 15 1/2; low middlings 15; good ordinary 13 1/2; net receipts 11 bales; ex ports coastwise 28. CHARLOTTE, September 12.—Cotton quiet; middlings 15 1/2; low middlings 14 1/2; good or dinary 13 1/2; net receipts 557; sales 100. NORFOLK, September 12.—Cotton steady; low middlings 15 1/2; net receipts 100 bales; exports coastwise 33; sales 278. ATLANTA, September 12.—Cotton in fair demand; middlings 15 1/2; receipts 48 bales; sales 278. PHILADELPHIA, September 12.—Cotton quiet; middlings 17; low middlings 14; net receipts 55; gross 65. PROVISION MARKETS. New York, September 12.—Southern flour a shade firmer; little better export enquiry for shippers' grades; common to fair extra \$5 25 to \$6 10; good to choice do. \$6 15 to \$6 25. Wheat about 10 better and in moderate de mand; new winter red western \$1 19 1/2 to \$1 21; hard western \$1 25 1/2 to \$1 27. Corn dull, heavy and decidedly lower; western mixed in new 93 to 94; do. about 97 1/2. Pork firmer; new mess \$22 75. Lard firmer; prime steady at 14 1/2. Coffee dull. Sugar very firm. Rice dull. Molasses dull. Freight firm; cotton by steam 3. CINCINNATI, September 12.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Corn firm at 82 1/2. Lard dull and higher at 82 1/2. Bacon strong and in good demand; shoulders 10 1/2; clear rib 15 1/2; clear 16. Whisky in good demand at 81 00. CHICAGO, September 12.—Flour quiet and in fair demand; superfine 24; extra \$6 25 to 6 75. New family \$5 50 to \$5 75. No. 1 85 to 90; fancy 90 to 95. Pork steady. Bacon active and higher; shoulders 10 1/2 to 10 75; clear rib 15 1/2 to 16; clear 16 1/2 to 17. Whis ky 81. Bagging—14 1/2. St. Louis, September 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet but weak; No. 2 mixed in elevator 78. Whisky firm at \$1 02. Pork firm at \$24 cash; \$17 50 for seller all the year. Bacon active and higher; should ers 10 1/2; clear rib sides 15 1/2; clear 15 1/2 to 16. Lard unchanged; refined 15 1/2. NEW ORLEANS, September 12.—Flour dull; XX 44 75; XXX 44 87 1/2 to 45; choice XXX 45 75 to 47. Corn dull; yellow mixed 66; yellow 37 1/2; white \$1 04 dull and in fair supply at 83. Bran dull at \$1 01 1/2. Hay dull—choice \$23 50. Pork dull at \$23 cash. |

COMMERCIAL NEWS.
ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT.
ATLANTA, September 12, 1874.
Cotton closed quiet at 14 1/4 cents.
RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.
By wagon..... 2 bales
By Air-Line Railroad..... 3
By West-Point Railroad..... 3
Total..... 8
Receipts previously..... 50
Total..... 58
Old stock..... 428
Total..... 486

SHIPMENTS.
Shipments to-day..... 15
Stock on hand..... 467

First Bale at Palmetto.
PALMETTO, GA., Sept. 11, 1874:
Editor Constitution: The first bale of new
cotton was brought in to-day from the
plantation of W. H. Kelly, and sold to J.
K. Smith for 14 cents.

Crop Estimates.
Augusta, September 12.—The best au
thorities here say that the cotton crop of
Georgia will be off one hundred thousand
bales from last year. The whole crop is
estimated at 3,500,000 to 3,700,000 bales.
Galveston and New Orleans estimates do
not run as high. The following dispatches
were received by President Herring, of
Augusta cotton exchange, in response to
inquiries dated to-day:
MOBILE, September 12.—The cotton crop
tributary to Mobile is better than last year.
Receipts here estimated by 50,000 bales in
crease.
[Note.—Crops in Alabama were almost
a total failure last year in the territory tribu
tary to Montgomery and Selma.]
MEMPHIS, September 12.—Crops poor
throughout the Memphis district. Can not
make over five-eighths of last year.
NEW ORLEANS, September 12.—The cot
ton crop tributary to New Orleans is at least
25 per cent. less than last year.
GALVESTON, September 12.—Drought has
greatly damaged the uplands; the lowlands
will do well. The crop is 20,000 bales short.
[Note.—Some correspondents estimated in
July that the Texas crop would exceed last
year's over 150,000 bales.]
The above dispatches are from reliable
sources.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.
[By Telegram to the Constitution.]
WALL STREET, NEW YORK, 12
September 12, 6 P. M.
Money closed at 2 1/2.
Foreign exchange dull at \$4 83 1/4 to \$5.
Gold closed at 99.
Governments neglected; currency 68 1/2.
State bonds very dull; Virginia 68 old 2 1/2;
1896 25 do. 1897, 28; consolidated 8 1/4; do.
second series 37; North Carolina 68 old Jan
uary and July 20; North Carolina R. R.
January and July 40; April and October
40; South Carolina fund act 1896 17; South
Carolina non-fund bonds 3 1/2; Georgia 68 73;
Georgia 75 new 100; endorsed 80; Georgia gold
bonds 77.
LATER.
Governments—8 1/2; 17 1/2; 18 1/2; 19 1/2;
1896 16 1/2; new 15 1/2; 16 1/2; 17 1/2; new
16 1/2; 17 1/2; 18 1/2; 19 1/2;
State Bonds—Tennessee 75; new 75; Vir
ginia 68 21; new 20; Lee 68 20; do.
88 22; Alabama 88 45; 58 30; Georgia 68
73; 75 40; North Carolina 20; new 10; special
S. S. South Carolina 25; new 17; April and
October 17.

COTTON MARKETS.
Receipts at all ports to-day..... 3,111
Exports to Great Britain..... 1,535
Stock at all ports..... 97,315
Stock in New York..... 30,311
New York, September 12.—Cotton quiet;
sales 401 bales at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 middlings.
Cotton—Not receipts none; gross 701.
Futures closed easy; sales 17,000 bales;
September 15 13 1/2; October 15 7 1/2; Janu
ary 15 12 1/2; February 15 12 1/2; March 15
12 1/2; April 15 12 1/2; May 15 12 1/2; June
15 12 1/2; July 15 12 1/2; August 15 12 1/2;
Bosron, September 12.—Cotton quiet and
unchanged; middlings 17 1/2; gross receipts
336 bales; sales 300; stock 8,000.
Galveston, September 12.—Cotton quiet
and easy; middlings 15 1/2; low middlings 14 1/2;
good ordinary 13 1/2; net receipts 575 bales;
gross 575; sales 575.
Baltimore, September 12.—Cotton firm;
middlings 16 1/2; gross receipts 34 bales; ex
ports coastwise 25; sales 137; spinners 30.
MEMPHIS, September 12.—Cotton steady
and in good demand; offerings light; mid
dlings 15 1/2; low middlings 14 1/2; net receipts 329
bales; shipments 127; stock 6,221.
SAVANNAH, September 12.—Cotton in good
demand; middlings 15 1/2; low middlings 14 1/2;
good ordinary 13 1/2; net receipts 1,105 bales;
gross 1,100; exports coastwise 1,117; sales
605 bales.
NEW ORLEANS, September 12.—Cotton irreg
ular and easier; middlings 14 1/2; net receipts
398 bales; gross 392; exports coastwise 922;
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dinary 13 1/2; net receipts 557; sales 100.
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ATLANTA, September 12.—Cotton in fair
demand; middlings 15 1/2; receipts 48 bales;
sales 278.
PHILADELPHIA, September 12.—Cotton
quiet; middlings 17; low middlings 14; net
receipts 55; gross 65.

PROVISION MARKETS.
New York, September 12.—Southern flour
a shade firmer; little better export enquiry
for shippers' grades; common to fair extra
\$5 25 to \$6 10; good to choice do. \$6 15 to \$6 25.
Wheat about 10 better and in moderate de
mand; new winter red western \$1 19 1/2 to \$1 21;
hard western \$1 25 1/2 to \$1 27. Corn dull,
heavy and decidedly lower; western mixed
in new 93 to 94; do. about 97 1/2. Pork firmer;
new mess \$22 75. Lard firmer; prime steady
at 14 1/2. Coffee dull. Sugar very firm. Rice
dull. Molasses dull. Freight firm; cotton
by steam 3.
CINCINNATI, September 12.—Flour firm
and in fair demand. Corn firm at 82 1/2. Lard
dull and higher at 82 1/2. Bacon strong
and in good demand; shoulders 10 1/2; clear
rib 15 1/2; clear 16. Whisky in good demand
at 81 00.
CHICAGO, September 12.—Flour quiet and
in fair demand; superfine 24; extra \$6 25 to
6 75. New family \$5 50 to \$5 75. No. 1 85 to 90;
fancy 90 to 95. Pork steady. Bacon
active and higher; shoulders 10 1/2 to 10 75;
clear rib 15 1/2 to 16; clear 16 1/2 to 17. Whis
ky 81. Bagging—14 1/2.
St. Louis, September 12.—Flour quiet and
unchanged. Corn quiet but weak; No. 2
mixed in elevator 78. Whisky firm at \$1 02.
Pork firm at \$24 cash; \$17 50 for seller all
the year. Bacon active and higher; should
ers 10 1/2; clear rib sides 15 1/2; clear 15 1/2 to
16. Lard unchanged; refined 15 1/2.
NEW ORLEANS, September 12.—Flour
dull; XX 44 75; XXX 44 87 1/2 to 45; choice
XXX 45 75 to 47. Corn dull; yellow mixed
66; yellow 37 1/2; white \$1 04 dull and in
fair supply at 83. Bran dull at \$1 01 1/2. Hay
dull—choice \$23 50. Pork dull at \$23 cash.

LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES.
NEW YORK IN ATLANTA.
WHERE?
AT STEINHEIMER BROS.' NEW YORK STORE,
45 Whitehall street.
Who are now in receipt of the largest
stock of Dry Goods ever before offered to
the trade by them, consisting in part of
Dress Goods to be found in a first-class dry
goods house.
800 Blankets at all prices.
200 cases Boots and Shoes.
500 pieces Jeans, Tweeds and Cassimeres
350 pieces Flannels.
100 pieces Linsey.
500 pieces Bleached and Brown Shee
tings and Shirtings.
Drillings, Stripes, Demins, Shawls, Bal
morals, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins,
Doilies, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Buttons, Trimmings of all kinds, and an
endless variety of Notions.
The largest stock of Gents' and Ladies'
Trunks ever received in Georgia, at factory
prices.
Alpacas are specialty with us, as we im
port special brands, and can beat any mark
et in the South in prices.
Thanking our numerous friends for their
past liberal patronage, we respectfully in
vite them to call and see us.
Purchasers generally will save money by
examining our stock before buying.
Orders solicited and satisfaction guar
anteed.
STEINHEIMER BROS.,
New York Store,
45 Whitehall street,
Atlanta, Ga.
sep13-d3t

NEW GOODS at Dykeman's.
New Goods at Dykeman's.
New Goods at Dykeman's.
New Goods at Dykeman's.
New Goods at Dykeman's.
sep13-d3t

**OUR extensive stock is now complete with
the new shades and fabrics in Dress Goods
known to the market.
As usual our stock of Black and Colored
Silks and Dress Goods is larger than any in
the city and at extremely low figures.
Our arrangements with the various fac
tories enable us to give them to our
trade at New York wholesale prices. Be
sure and ask prices of these goods.
Fine line of medium and low priced Dress
Goods.
Samples and prices sent on application.
LOWE, DOUGLASS & DALLAS.
sep13-d3t**

**ALL the latest and most fashionable
styles can be found at Dykeman's Tailoring
Emporium. Call and see them.
sep13-d3t**

**TREMENDOUS OPENING OF NEW GOODS
BY
JOHN KEELY.**
Who has just returned from New York, and
will offer on Monday, 14th, the following
new goods, viz:
1500 pieces of the choicest fall Calicoes
made.
2000 Shawls, comprising the game of this
fall's importations.
The best stock of Dress Goods ever shown
in Atlanta.
The largest and choicest line of Black and
Colored Silks ever offered in this market.
Bargains in Linen goods of all kinds,
Jeans, Cassimeres, Waterproofs, in which
competition is invited.
The best stock of Blankets and Flannels
over purchased for Atlanta trade.
The finest Embroideries made since than
half their value.
2000 pieces new fall colors Silk Ribbon
at 25 cents yard, and in all the best grades.
Everything made in Hosiery and Under
Wear, etc.
Many novelties impossible to mention.
Those goods have been purchased low
and will be sold correspondingly low.
Purchasers will find it exceedingly advan
tageous to call and examine before buying.
BLACK ALPACAS A SPECIALTY.
The color of every piece over 40 cents per
yard, warranted, at
sep13-d3t JOHN KEELY'S.

**DYKEMAN, the Tailor, has received from
New York, and is daily opening, one of the
finest and best selected stocks of Fall and
Winter Cases, Suitings, Coatings, &c., that
has ever been brought to this city. A call
at his "RESORT OF FASHION," under the
National Hotel, will prove that it is
a most successful truly. sep13-d3t**

**ASK your grocer for Dooley's Must Powder,
the best Baking Powder for preparing
Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Gristle Cakes,
Waffles, &c. Depot 65 New street, N. Y.
At retail by all grocers. sep13-d3t**

**USE HESS OF DOOLEY'S than of other Must
or Baking Powder, as it is much stronger.
Put up full weight. Give it a trial.
sep13-d3t**

SPECIAL NOTICES.
FULTON SUPERIOR COURT.—At the
Fall Term, 1874, of the Fulton Superior
Court the cases will be called by Appear
ance Terms in this order. The docket of
each term will be called in their order:
Common Law, Appeal, Equity, Claim, Il
legality, Certiorari, Motion for Issues Dis
closed by the Docket. The business will
pass by terms to the calendar.
JOHN S. HOPKINS, Judge.
September, 1874.
A true extract from the minutes.
JAMES D. COLLINS,--
sep11-d4t C. S. C.

JOB PRINTING.
Job Printing of every description,
all kinds of Counting House and Busi
ness Office Work, Hand Bills, Posters
and Books executed in the Finest
Style, with Promptness and at the
Lowest Prices.
Our friends and the General Public
who are in want of Job Printing
should bear The Constitution Job
Office in mind.
Our Job Rooms are on the Second
Floor of The Constitution building.
Orders from a distance promptly
attended to.

TEN CENT COLUMN.
Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale,"
"To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will
be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a
line, each insertion.
All advertisements in this column
must be paid for in advance; and none will
be taken for less than thirty cents.
WANTED—SEVERAL SMART GIRLS,
between the ages of 10 and 13, at Mrs.
TURNER'S HAIR STORE, 16 Whitehall
street. sep13-d3t

AMUSEMENTS.
De GIVE'S OPERAHOUSE.
Friday Eve's, Sept. 18, 7 1/2 to 8 o'clock
LECTURE BY
DR. WM. E. MUNSEY,
ON
'THE IDEAL ART, MUSIC.'
BENEFIT OF
Young Men's Library Association.
Tickets 75 cents; reserved seats \$1 00.
Tickets for sale at Phillips & Crew's, and
at Library. sep11-d3t

SOCIETIES.
Attention, Firemen!
THE anniversary meeting of the Fire
men's Benevolent Association will be
held TO-MORROW (Monday) NIGHT, in
hall of Atlanta Fire Company, No. 1, at 7 1/2
o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as
the election of officers for the ensuing year
will take place. J. E. MANN,
Secretary. sep13-d3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Attention, Municipal Voters!
ALL persons entitled to vote in the city
of Atlanta, and being desirous of partici
pating in the approaching municipal elec
tion are compelled to come to my office, in
the City Hall, and register their names. All
failing to do so will be denied the right to
vote as the law requires all voters to
register. The books for so doing will re
main open until the 10th day of November
next, as the ordinance requiring a registra
tion of voters directs.
Office: hours from 9 A. M. till 12 M., and
1 1/2 P. M. till 5 P. M.
FRAN E. RYAN,
City Clerk. sep13-d3t

GEORGIA, Fulton county.
Ordinary's Office, September 10, 1874.
RUFUS IRWIN has applied for exemption
from military service, and will pass upon the
same at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 20th day of
September, 1874, at my office.
DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary,
sep13-d3t

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.
DR. W. M. MARVIN.
World respectfully inform the citizens of
Atlanta and vicinity that he has opened a
Dispensary in Austell Block, where patients
can get reliable treatment for all diseases.
Particular attention paid to all diseases of
the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above
diseases treated by Inhalation.
The Doctor treats all diseases of long
standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paraly
sis, Loss of Voice, Wakefulness, Fever, Scurvy,
Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Tumors,
Chronic Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Biliousness, Dis
eases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous
Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all
kinds of Venereal diseases, all Private Dis
eases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs,
Croup, Whooping Cough, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.
Electricity applied in cases where it is re
quired. The Doctor is permanently located
and persons who have been under the treat
ment of other physicians and have not been
cured, are invited to call, as I treat all curable
diseases, and cures guaranteed, or no pay.
Call and see the Doctor without delay. His
charges are moderate, and consultation free.
Dispensary and consultation room No. 20
Deatur street. Office hours from 9 A. M.
to 6 P. M. sep13-d3t

Cancers Can be Cured.
This advertisement takes this method of
informing the public that he is in pos
session of the great
FRENCH REMEDY,
for curing Cancers, and is prepared to treat
them successfully. His remedy produces
bustling pain, and is a certain, safe and
effortless cure for that dreadful disease.
Hundreds have already been cured by this
never-failing remedy, who live to testify to
its wonderful efficacy. Those afflicted with
cancers would do well to call at an early day
and be cured. DR. A. J. JONES,
Jonesboro, Ga.
TESTIMONIALS:
Kit Wickham Drury Dupree, Jones' Mill,
Ga.; Judge J. Shreve, Mansion Doris,
Miss M. Banks, Fayetteville; Rev. F. V.
Baggerly, Mrs. E. Baggerly, Seneca; Mr. F.
Moton, Bogansville; R. Osburn, Clayton;
Mrs. McMullin, Jonesboro; Judge J. M.
Williams, Griffin. sep13-d3t

**SOUTHERN BRANCH
—OF THE—
NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE**
Wall street, opp. Passenger Depot, N. Side.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
THIS is an Incorporated Institution, with
ample capital, and a thoroughly organ
ized Surgical and Medical Staff, for the
treatment of Congenital and Acquired De
formities of the human body, and diseases
or conditions requiring surgical operations,
or mechanical appliances for their relief or
cure; also, for the treatment of diseases pe
culiar to females, for paralysis and other af
fections, as shown in Illustrations. The
Southern Branch is now in successful
operation in Atlanta.
The building occupied is of brick, new,
large, well ventilated, well furnished, and
equipped with machinery power, gymnastic
arrangements, Electrical Instruments, vapor,
electric galvanic and other Baths, vacuum
treatment, movement apparatus, and many
other appliances from the original Institute
in Indianapolis, Ind. An ample corps of
skilled assistants, and apparatus makers, has
been brought here, and the whole is under
the charge of Surgeons of well known ability
and skill. Three hundred patients are al
ready under the treatment of the Southern
Branch, and the results are highly gratifying
and satisfactory. Call and examine the
methods of treatment, and the facilities for
carrying forward the work. Address:
R. H. BOLAND,
Sec'y National Surgical Institute,
may 6-dly ATLANTA, GA.

TAILORING, CLOTHING, &c.

No. 55 EISEMAN BROS. No. 55
Whitehall Street. Whitehall Street.

FALL OPENING!!
WINTER OPENING!!

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
OUR STOCK IS IMMENSE.
OUR ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE.
OUR PATTERNS ARE BEAUTIFUL.
OUR COLORS ARE EXQUISITE.
OUR QUALITIES ARE DURABLE.
OUR SHAPES ARE NEW.
OUR FITS ARE PERFECT.
OUR MAKE IS THE BEST.
OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

WE HAVE NEVER HAD SUCH A GRAND DISPLAY
—OF—
New Ready-Made Garments
FOR
MEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS.
—IN OUR—
TAILORING DEPARTMENT
ARE MANY ENTIRELY NEW IDEAS.

SUITINGS, COATINGS, VESTINGS, and TROWSERINGS.
EISEMAN BROS.,
ATLANTA, GA. WASHINGTON, D. C.
sep13-d3t

Sciple & Sons,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN COAL, corner Hunter and Broad, and
50 Decatur street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. WE SELL THE
GENUINE COAL CREEK
SUPERIOR LUMP COAL,
for Stoves, Grates and domestic use. It is the best. It averages more and larger lump,
has less fine, stands storing better, slakes less, and makes a more comfortable fire than
any other coal shipped to this market. We sell low by the car load. We sell the
sep13-d3t

VULCAN COAL,
for smith use, forges and manufacturing. It is the best—it beats all other Coal for such
purposes. Try the Vulcan Coal. We sell it at retail, and low by the car load. We
solicit orders from the line of all railroads leading into and out of Atlanta.
sep13-d3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
THE LAST CALL.
CUT TAXPAYERS will please take no
notice that I am closing my books preparatory
to placing them in the hands of the Clerk of
Council by September 20th, and govern
themselves accordingly.
Until that time I will be happy to collect
the taxes all persons wishing to pay.
J. A. ANDERSON,
City Tax Receiver and Collector.
Atlanta, Sept. 12, 1874. sep13-d3t

RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.
Bankrupt Sale.
WILL BE SOLD BEFORE THE
court house door, the city of Americus, on
the first Tuesday, (9th) October next, the
following described property, to-wit:
The fine 2 story dwelling house known as
the Dr. R. C. Black residence, where the said
Black now lives, with 8 acres of land at
tached, including the yards, garden, horse
lot, orchard and appurtenances on said 8
acres, lying in the city of Americus on the
west side of the Ellaville road, and adjoin
ing W. T. Davenport's on the south.
Also, 52 2 1/2 acres, more or less, in said
city, about 28 acres of which is wood land,
being all the balance of the said Black tract of
land on the west side of said Ellaville road,
running up to the Quarry's bridge road.
Also, the said Black's fish pond, near said
residence, on the east side of the Ellaville
road, with the appurtenances attached, and
about 4 or 5 acres of land; but of the land
not covered by the fish pond, only one half
undivided interest is to be sold. Said prop
erty is valuable property, being in the city
of Americus and convenient to business; the
residence, a fine two story building, beauti
ful yard, handsome shade trees and a good
orchard, and the other land on the west of
said road, good for building purposes, one
or two tenement houses on same.
Also, a valuable set of Merchant Mills,
known as the R. C. Black mills, in the 17th
district of Sumter county, about 7 miles
from Americus, with 1200 acres of land at
tached, more or less; being lots numbers
305, 306, 210, 211, 212, 237. Said lands, if
desirable, will be sold off in lots to suit
purchasers.
This is a rare opportunity for bargains to
those who want city property, mills or
lands.
All of the above property is sold by virtue
of an order of the Hon. John Erskine,
Judge of the United States District Court,
after argument, it being ordered that said
property be sold free from all incumbrance.
Terms Cash. J. A. ANSLEY,
Assignee.
September 10, 1874.
sep13-d3t

WANTED,
AN EXPERIENCED CLERK, of good
character and habits, who can come well
recommended. Address, stating terms and
reference, P. O. Box 341, Atlanta, Georgia.
sep13-d3t

NEW BRICK HOTEL.
PYE HOUSE,
FORSTYTH, GEORGIA.
By E. D. BROWN AND SISTER.
RATES OF BOARD:
Per day..... \$2 00
Single meal..... 10 00
Single lodging..... 50
Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodation
superior. Baggage transported to and from
hotel free of charge. E. D. BROWN,
Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel,
Mrs. JULIA D. THWEATT
Late of Columbus, Ga.
sep13-d3t

SIXTEEN ACES.

An Old Time Story of a Game in Alabama.

[Communication in Turf, Field and Farm.]

Sam Ogilvie was a gambler by profession and practice; but among the planters who frequented his faro bank (and all of those of any wealth or standing within a hundred miles of Selma took a turn at it when they could) there was not one who would entertain a question as to Sam's honesty. In that little white cottage, almost hidden by the surrounding grove, none but the fairest of faro was dealt, none but the squarest of poker was bet on. When the chips were bought and the cards cut, each one felt that what fortune meant the pack to bring him would not be interfered with by any manipulation of the cards.

But alas! when was humanity beyond temptation? Adam fell, Caesar fell, Warren fell (at Bunker Hill), and even Beecher is suspected. One day Sam was tempted and he— But let me give the details:

Judge Humphrey, Col. Swain, old Andrews (whose plantation was measured by the thousand acres), and Sol. Lovett, from St. Louis, were sitting in Ogilvie's front parlor playing a snug little game of draw. All were heavy betters when they held the cards; but just then the cards were running light, and so were the bets. Sam, who cared very little for poker, had sat by watching the game rather than going in. He held a hand, of course; but his thoughts were rather on the lay-out in the next room than on the cards in his hand. Several times he had hinted at abandoning the game, but each time the others had insisted on going on, so Sam had politely stifled his impatience and had kept his seat at the table.

As the clock was telling ten, Sam was called from the table, and excusing himself for the moment, left the room. His way was through the back parlor where lay the sleeping tiger. The table with its lay-out, the case, piles of checks, decks of cards, all were ready for the players. As he glanced carefully over them, a sudden thought seemed to flash through Sam's brain. A sardonic smile crept over his thin cut lips, and his long fingers played with his moustache, as if to hide the twitching lips from some unseen observer. Advancing to the card-box, where cards by the dozen packs, in unbroken packages, lay piled up, he busied himself for a moment in opening packs, breaking wrappers and sorting cards, then, with an expression of guileless innocence upon his face, but with a "cold deck" up his sleeve, he returned to the poker-table.

In a few minutes it was Sam's turn to deal. His hand faltered as he lifted the cards; a deuce spot fluttered into his lap, and, in picking it up, a rapid movement of the long, lithe fingers had exchanged the table pack for the "cold deck."

A grain of remorse seemed to touch his heart when he came to serve the cards. "I can't take a hand this deal, gentlemen. I have got to step around to the hotel for a moment."

The other acquiesced and the cards were dealt. A good hand, one would say by the actions of the players. There was a thousand in the pot and a very obstinate expression on the faces of the players before the drawing began.

Then a singular circumstance was noticed. The judge only wanted one card; one card satisfied the colonel, and one card each took Lovett and Anderson. Odd, thought each one, and wondered whether they were trying to bite a full or a flush, or were hiding fours. But each glanced at his own hand, and calmly waited the issue, confident of his own and pitying the other's hand.

The cards served, Sam lit his cigar and started for the hotel. If he had waited he would have seen the tallest betting that was ever done inside of that cottage. A thousand dollars the first bet, fifteen hundred the second, twenty thousand the third, and twenty-five hundred from the "ace" on the first round. Everybody in and willing to lap his pile. Out came check-books and pencils, and each one rapidly cut up in his own mind how much his credit was good for among the commission merchants of New Orleans. Check after check was written, torn out and placed on the table, until there was enough stacked to cripple the richest man there, if he lost.

The judge stopped it. Why, I don't know unless it was that he had reached the last check in his book. As he filled that out he remarked, judicial gravity: "There is but one hand at the table that can win that pot, gentlemen; ain't it about big enough? I will see you, colonel."

This checked the game. The pot was big enough in all conscience, and the men trembled a little as they thought of the thousands piled there and how poor the call was to make three of their comrades.

Two more sights and a call brought the game to a focus. Perspiration stood out upon more than one forehead, and the fingers that gripped the cards tightened perceptibly as the crucial moment approached. And heads had to be turned to prevent the hungry eyes from feasting too intensely upon the pile on the table.

The venerable colonel hardly looked up as he gently laid down his hand: "Fours Aces, gentlemen!"

Then Andrews, with distended eyes and pursed-up lips: "Four aces for me!" and the cards were laid upon the table to verify the claim.

Reproachfully Lovett glanced at his comrades as at inhospitable barbarians from whom the title of stranger was no protection, and blandly remarked: "Excuse me, but mine are aces. Fours!" and again the cards proved the claim.

Dashing his spectacles from his Roman nose to his perspiring forehead, the judge sank back in his seat and gazed despairingly from face to face around the board. As his eye met Lovett's he partially straightened himself and said: "Sixteen aces, as I am a sinner," and again four aces lay upon the board.

They waited for Sam that night, but he did not return to the cottage.

Carl Schurz Ratifies.

St. Louis, September 12.—At the ratification meeting, Carl Schurz declared that the movement had his earnest sympathy. He approved all portions of the platform that were brave the state matters, but was sorry to see the convention on the fence about finances. He would support the nominees of the people's convention, and disavowed any personal interest in the matter.

Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—An official dispatch is published announcing that Gen. Pavía has gained a victory over the Carlists. Three thousand troops will leave Madrid for Cuba about the end of the present month, and five thousand more in October.

AFTER THE SERMON.

Mr. Von Meter is printing testimonials in Nero's Garden in Rome, the same spot where the christian martyrs by Nero's edict were burned to death in tarred dresses.

The Russian Christmas is observed on January 6, in consequence of the Russians still retaining the Julian calendar, and thereby being twelve days behind the time of the other nations.

The London Echo tells us that the quondam "boy Mortara," the Jew who was baptized surreptitiously and taken from his parents in Rome, is now Father Pius Mortara, an Augustinian friar, in the monastery of Notre Dame de Beauchene.

There are about 470 churches, chapels and mission-houses in New York city. If all who are old and well enough were to go to church, it is estimated that about 150,000 persons would not find seats, and would be forced to stand in the aisles or stay outside the doors.

The death of bishop Morris, in Ohio, places bishop James, of New York, in episcopal seniority in the northern Methodist Episcopal church. He, too, has been ill for two weeks with the chronic ailment which laid him aside during the session of the last general conference. He has been improving, however, within the last few days.

Thirteen out of forty-one American Protestant Episcopal dioceses have taken definite synodical action in favor of correcting the version of the Nicene Creed so as to make it refer to the procession of the Son only to the Father. This is a chief line of division between the Catholic and Greek churches.

"The 'tar-or-stick,'" says a Liverpool paper, is the latest novelty for pious pilgrims in France. To all appearances it consists of an ordinary looking walking stick, but on unscrewing the head out pops the statue of a saint, holding a lengthy taper in his hand, which, when lighted, will last long enough for a procession or a church service.

The Young Men's Christian Association in the United States and the British Provinces have increased to the number of 945. Of these 243 report 26,005 members. Forty-seven associations have buildings valued at \$1,000; fifty-six have buildings amounting to \$329,062. There are also thirty-two associations in colleges and literary institutions.

Rev. Dr. DeKoven, over whose candidacy for bishop of Wisconsin there was so warm a contest in the convention of that diocese, is a prominent candidate for the bishopric of Illinois, made vacant by the death of Bishop Whitehouse, and will, it is thought, be successful. His views on ritualism accord with those of the late bishop of that diocese.

To-day let our hearts overflow with love to God; love to our neighbor. In the waves of this love may each harsh word and unkind thought be drowned. To-day let us be patient, virtuous and truthful. To-day may we strive to make home pleasant, and those around us happy. To sum it all, let us daily endeavor to live a true and earnest Christian life.

A remarkable religious awakening is reported in north China. Two years ago Cheefoo, a Buddhist, happening to enter a Christian church, became a convert to Christianity and immediately went to labor among the people of his native town to induce them to embrace the same religion. Thus far there have been 160 converts. The place of the revival is 200 miles distant from the residence of any missionary, and outside of the ordinary lines of travel.

The present number of parishes of the church of England is 13,200; 11,000 parishes have parsonages. The ecclesiastical commission have, since 1818, by economy in the administration of the church estates, and by the suppression of pluralities, been increasing the value of the poorer benefices to the annual amount of £439,345. The rate-beneficiaries added to this sum have made the whole of the annual income of parochial endowments £713,495. There are still 5,573 livings not over £300 a year.

RAILROADS.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE

VIA Atlanta and Augusta

To Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE

Daily Through Passenger Train

CONNECTIONS by this line are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for meals, and at regular hours. Conductors on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The quickest time and sure connection made by this route. Passengers carrying through tickets and have their baggage checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, by four different routes, via Augusta, Kingville and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta

As any other Route.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this Route.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find

SPLendid LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to passengers, with tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for safety, speed and comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on sale at Montgomery, West Point and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steamships.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.

Jan 24-17

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line

RAILWAY COMPANY.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 19, 1874.

THE general meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held in the city of Atlanta, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1874. All stockholders are requested to be present either in person or by proxy.

A. S. BUFORD, President.

LARKIN SMITH, Sec'y. aug19-17

THE HOWE.

STUBBORN THINGS!

ARE

THE

HOWE

IS THE PATENT MACHINE, TO WHICH ALL OTHERS

OWE THEIR ORIGIN. THE MAGNITUDE OF THEIR

BUSINESS IS TOO WELL KNOWN TO REQUIRE A

PARADE OF FIGURES. THEY BOAST OF THEIR CLASS

OF PATRONS AND SALESMEN AND THE ESTABLISHED

REPUTATION OF THEIR MACHINE.

1867.

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"G. L. & B."

SPECIFIC MEDICINES.

DR. GREENE'S FIT CURE.

The Great Remedy for Epilepsy.

Fits, Spasms, Convulsions and Nervous

Weakness, often arresting the Fits

from the first day's use.

COMPOUND EXTRACT CORYDLIS.

Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Eruptions on

the Skin, glandular Enlargements, and all

diseases arising from impure Blood.

MEDICATED HONEY.

A Sovereign Balm for Coughs, Colds,

Bronchitis and Asthma. By its timely use

many supposed cases of Consumption are

promptly relieved.

NEURALGIA SPECIFIC.

A prompt, positive and permanent relief

for the excruciating pains of Neuralgia,

Rheumatism and Sciatica.

WABASH VALLEY AGUE CURE.

A Specific for Ague, Chills and Fever, Bil-

ious Fever and Constipation of the Bowels.

As a Bowel Regulator it has no equal.

Rowan Mills, N. C., March 13, 1874.

Dear Doctor: My daughter has had some

symptoms of spasms, but no fits, since tak-

ing your medicine, now nearly six months.

Please send some more medicine soon by ex-

press. Yours most truly,

JOHN CARSON.

Blairsville, York co., S. C., June 13, 1873.

Dear Doctor: I am happy to inform you that your medi-

cine has greatly relieved my daughter. She

has had but two very light fits since she has

been taking your medicine, whereas in the

same length of time preceding the use of it

she had 50 to 60 very bad fits. Please send

me by express another month's supply of

your Fit Cure, and oblige

W. G. DOWDLE.

Dr. Greene, Lindsey & Bentley:

Dear Sirs: My daughter has been taking

"Dr. Greene's Fit Cure" for three months

with most wonderful effect. For five years

she had suffered from Epilepsy, and made her

life a living death; and for the last two years

so aggravated had her case become, although

trying every advertised remedy, as well as

the best medical talent in the neighborhood,

that she had from one to three hand fits every

day. We had utterly despaired of any re-

lief, and procured your medicine to satisfy

feelings that compelled us to do something

as life remained. But, strange to say, from

the first day's use of the medicine, the fits

stopped, and up to this time (three months)

she has not had a single attack. Her condi-

tion, both mentally and physically, has

greatly improved, so she is now able to at-

tend church and pursue her usual avoca-

tion of life. I consider your Fit Cure an in-

valuable remedy, and believe it will, if used ac-

cording to directions, arrest any case of fits.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS.

Newton Grove, Sampson county, N. C.

Dr. Greene, Lindsey & Bentley:

Gentlemen: I consulted your Dr. Lindsey

at Greenville, S. C., in December, for what

my physicians called consumption, as that

disease prevailed in my family. He (Dr. L.)

after a thorough examination, advised me

to use your Medicated Honey. I have done

so and you would be astonished at the re-

sult. My throat and lungs are sound and

well; all the soreness and pain gone! I

would not take all the money you ever made

in your practice, and the sale of your valu-

able medicine, for what it has done for me.

Very truly,

JOHN DAVENPORT.

Laurens C. H., S. C., January 10, 1874.

Charlotte, N. C., October 23, 1873.

Dr. Greene, Lindsey & Bentley:

Gentlemen: I had been suffering for some

time with a very serious cough and cold, and

each night would be aroused with a smother-

ing and wheezing like asthma. I tried sev-

eral remedies without any benefit. I was

then advised to take your Medicated Honey,

and it gave me almost instant relief. I am

now cured. It is all you recommended it to

be.

Very respectfully,

NAT. GRAY.

